PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,351.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M. 1908.				
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6518
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7518	MOOLTAN	9451
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7518	MOLDAVIA	9400
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	6294	HIMALAYA	6526
9th "	CALEDONIA	7518		
16th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MONGOLIA	9405
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipmay to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 20th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING OAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	8,533	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,976	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,178	Berlion	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Maguan	9th July. "
NERA	8,533	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,585	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the P. & O. S. N. Co. and the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's as Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,178	Berlion	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Waeran	24th "
NERA	8,533	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KASHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOTORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
TSUSHIMA MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	23rd April
HIOUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mosher	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	W. Winckler	13th May	24th May.
YEDOGAWA MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KASHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	22nd June	8th July.
MOTORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
TSUSHIMA MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
HIOUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	27nd July	6th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mosher	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freights apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawroji Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 9th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D & Co*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 5th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 6th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,319 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Mar., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 14th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
2nd March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7563	G. Gilfinaber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5290	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
PERSIA	5395	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipmay at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	26th Mar. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailors have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5124	29th Feb 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	26th " "
CASTALIA		6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5,985	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	25th " "
CASTALIA		6,300	13th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 325
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 414
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 615
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail tickets across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* RHEINSTAG	3085	Ihle	6th March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1908

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
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Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 6	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 13	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
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IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

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The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR 10 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
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GLADIATOR 14-18 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 18-25 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH. WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH.

MARVELLOUS OF THE 20th CENTURY.

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PUT THE WORLD BEFORE YOU

LOCATION—MAIDAN
BETWEEN POLICE COURT AND MUNICIPAL.

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After a great SUCCESSFUL tour round the World for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Will produce the GRAND SHOW of life-like Pictures of all UP-TO-DATE events of International interest.
FILMS from four parts of the world America, England, Germany and France.
Pictures being free from flicker, absolutely steady, safety against firing, and up-to-date and superior to all others

EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS.	7-30 to 9-30 (S. T.) 10 to 12 (S. T.)	EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 18	Second Class	Re. 1
Reserve, 1 Seat	" 4	Third "	As. 8
First Class	" 2	Fourth "	" 4 (Natives only)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half-price, to First and Second Class only.
Children under 10 years of age, half-price to all Classes, except Third and Fourth.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

A CARD.

OWING entirely to the demand of our growing interests, we have arranged for a very general extension of our organization throughout India, and, as a general result, shall, on March 1st., open our own Office in Bombay, as well as at other points.

We have taken over from Messrs. WARDEN and COMPANY, who have so ably and faithfully represented us at Bombay, in the past, the entire charge of the REMINGTON business. Our Office will be managed by Mr. W. H. Saxon-Davies, formerly with Messrs. Warden and Company.

All of the facilities, care and attention which have been so gratifyingly acknowledged by the Bombay typewriter world heretofore, through our former representatives, will be at the command of the public, accompanied by every additional service which our enlarged organization can offer, or which is to be had at our London or New York offices.

We have always been first in the typewriter business, and in keeping with our unbroken record, we are thus the first and only Typewriter Company to be represented by its own Offices in India.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—Mahomed Building, 75, Hornby Road,
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Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Simla, Colombo, Allahabad, Dacca and Lahore.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS-SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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The continuous demand testifies that we succeed.
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YELLOW LABEL	... ...	1 Re. 2 As.
BLUE	"	1 "
RED	"	12 Annas

BOMBAY OFFICE:
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
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Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
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Rangoon.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
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Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (of Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

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Antung-Hsien	Lisarung	Peking
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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
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LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,476,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	(Sub-) Agencies.	Foochow.
Bombay	Singapore.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor		Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Batavia.		Tientsin.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, COTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.
Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is about to be Reserved Class Boarders

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
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FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL BY PRIVATE TREATY OR OTHERWISE.
OWNER GOING HOME.

THE whole of the VALUABLE FURNITURE, etc., purchased two years ago, from Messrs. John Roberts & Co., consisting of Dining and Drawing Room Suites, four Bedroom Suites, Full sized Billiard Table, with all accessories, etc., etc.
Also Vis-a-vis, and quiet Horse. Can be inspected any time between 10 A. M. and 6-30 P. M.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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AN UPPER STORYED BUNGLOW, with 6 large bed-rooms, with separate bath-rooms to each, a large drawing-room, and another on the top floor, and a large dining-room, with 8' verandah all round, with outhouses, stabling, kitchen, with large garden and compound with 2 wells, open to sea-breeze. For further particulars, apply to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
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MORTAR MILLS
AND
BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY
BY
SWINNEY BROTHERS LTD., MORPETH.

Can be obtained from
SOLE AGENTS:
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Full Particulars on application.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Can be had within the Shortest Notice
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements of Sales by Auction, Lost Property, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Chances of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second do.	" 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0 do. do.
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Minimum charge	" 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

Our Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY
POST FREE

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "MARIENFELS," N-0 Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 3RD MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

WILL BE published shortly a large LIBRARY of the ISLAND of BOMBAY with part of the Island of Salcete and all Trombay, illustrating all the proposals of the Public Bodies consulted on the Developement of Bombay.

Published at the Office of "Indian Truth," Poona City, where orders will be received. Further details appear next week.

MAHADEO T. CHIPLONKAR, L. C. E.,
Secretary and General Manager.
1ST MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Firm's engagement with Mr. H. PEACHEY is by mutual agreement terminated from this date. The Power of Attorney, dated 24th November, 1900, granted by me in favor of Mr. PEACHEY is likewise CANCELLED on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES is appointed Manager to and Representative of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., at Bombay and is AUTHORISED to SIGN the Firm "per procuration" on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London, E.C.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY the 3rd March, 1908, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS,
INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES,
RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.,
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life to read this carefully.
VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING,
Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Designing, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering:—
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Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining: Chemistry in all its branches:—
Manufacture of Sulpheric Acid, Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.
The ADVANTAGES of a course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.
For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
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Please quote this Paper when applying).

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

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ABDULLA & Co., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the **Best**, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905.

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
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GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
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TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

READY THIS MONTH.
ORDERS NOW BEING
REGISTERED.

THACKER'S
INDIAN DIRECTORY
1908.
AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

Price, Rs. 25 Cash; Post Free Rs. 26-2.

Containing complete information regarding the Provinces of—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Mysore and Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and the Native States of India.

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Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta, and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.
A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases.
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES Rs. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sirs,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonderban I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for 9 months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c, as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

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GAIETY THEATRE
BOMBAY.

A GRAND CONCERT
AT WHICH
LADY MAUD WARRENDER,
MR. E GAR FAULKNER
and others will sing.

FOLLOWED BY
A MINSTR L TROUP
FROM
The R. M. S. "ARABIA."

FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1908,
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
Prince's Dock.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Sailors, Soldiers and Merchant Seamen, 8 As.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AN ORGAN RECITAL
will be given
ON THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH, at 6-30 P. M.
Miss CONSTANCE V. HUNTER
Has kindly consented to sing, and the Church Choir will render two Anthems. There will also be Organ Pieces, a Violin Solo and a Vocal Trio.

A Collection will be made on behalf of the CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 3,
USUAL SKATING SESSIONS.
WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH,
GREAT SOCIAL EVENING.
DANCING & SKATING.

The centre of the Rink will be enclosed and prepared for Dancing and the outer Circle will be devoted to Skating.

A SPECIAL BAND ENGAGED.
ADMISSION:—One Rupee.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore)

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

NEW TEAS, NEW TEA
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & C
BOMBAY
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & C. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & C. Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
DESCRIPTIVE SHEET
ALMANACK,
FOR 1908.

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Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE," GREEN STREET.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and FEVER. MONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AGENCY.—WHIP MANUFACTURER REQUIRES a REPRESENTATIVE on Commission with good connection and references. Address—E. Y. PLEDGE and SONS, 45 Aston Road North, Birmingham, England.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Elder Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P ostage extra. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 506, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—MOTOR CYCLE, "Duerkop," 2 1-2 H P, Electro Ignition, Pattern 1907, splendid condition, good Tyres, owner going home. Cost Rs. 700; Price Rs. 300. Apply Box No 515, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting.
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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Checks, Dhaties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sukha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans, Shirting, Suiting, Khaddar Cloth, Rui clothings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarsanis (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing reeled thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Bed Twines, &c.
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NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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"Crust to Crisp,
And Crumb so White;
Loaves to Daintily,
Sweet and Light."

These are just the kind of loaves that you make at home with
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The SURE Raising Powder.
¶ Fresh from the oven, they are most delicious to eat, and the "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible.
¶ So easy, too! You can make them in fifteen minutes.
¶ See Recipe for "little dinner loaves" in the tins.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W Caito, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Helior, 860 tons, Captain A Knudsen, sailed yesterday for Penang with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, 3,759 tons, Captain H Summer, will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 943 tons Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G F Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Richstag, 2,089 tons, Captain H Thle, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Ibo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G LeMare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo, 17 cases opium and 18 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Company's steamer Malta 3,899 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Miss Ramsay, Mrs W Docker, Mr Fernald, Mr and Mrs Young, Mr and Mrs W A Avery, Miss Buckley, Miss Wilson, Mr J and Mrs Adamson, Miss Falcher, Mr H and Miss Stewart, Mr E J Ewart, Mr S D Billimoria. For Sydney.—Mr N M Dangar, Mr S B Williams, Mr W Malet, Mr and Mrs P G Firth, and Mr G H and Mrs Richards. For Melbourne.—Col and Mrs C Stanton, Mr and Mrs J S Murphy, and child, Miss Buckley, Mrs D Hooper, Mr T Scott, Mrs W J Wood, Mrs Hoyt and 2 children. For Honkong.—Mr S W Cart-Wright. For Yokohama—Mr F J Mrs and Miss Norbury, and Mr G W Booth. For Shanghai.—Mr W B and Mrs Chamberlain and Mr R Kate.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Lilehfield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith .....R Navy
H M S Redbreast .....Lt Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
IN THE STREAM.
H M S Hyacinth .....Capt A W Heneage .....R Navy
H M S Highflyer .....Capt O S Hickley .....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus .....Capt Hickman .....Survey Sl
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr McArthur .....R I M
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Whistler .....R I M S
Plassy .....Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 2.

Arabia .....4167 Leigh .....London.....14-3 P & O Co
Alcana .....2312 Morgan .....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilian .....2434 Tomblyn.....
Bahadur .....2936 Crebbin .....G G Teipal
Caledonia .....3529 Tocque.....Aden .....7-3 P & O Co
Dumra .....762 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Ipswich.....819 Pelling .....Shah S N Co
Imaum .....2703 Penberthy .....K N & Co
Ipswich .....376 Wallace .....Shah S N Co
Majidi .....1857 Coates.....B & P S N Co
Naseri .....911 Le Mare .....B & P S N Co
Nawab .....2041 Elliott .....T Morrison & Co
Pilbavica .....2442 Signate.....
Palam Hall.....2586 Mahn .....The Captain
Reichstag .....208 Thle.....A Strandes
Stolzenfels .....3534 Schmidt .....Glade & Co
Sultan .....1781 Ulrich .....Zbar .....21-3 A Strandes
Sirea.....1672 Tipper.....M M & Co
Thornbeck .....2345 Robson.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora .....2565 Butler .....N F .....M M & Co
Zima.....146 .....Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 2.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	3-3	F Muir & Co
C & H Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	3-3	P & O S N Co
D & E City of Karachi	5676	Frances Snow	K'chi	5-3	K N & Co
F Clan Macdougall	3975	Sterling	Antwerp	21-3	F Muir & Co
K Shah Jehan	2566	Grant	Stream	5-3	H A Haseam
N Hariya	2334	Bird	Baltimore	7-3	R A Willis
O Naseri	912	Le Mare	P Gulf	3-3	B & P S N Co
Q Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Port Said	3-3	W & A Graham & Co
			Offside		
L Shah Allum	1918	Manritsis	Davidson	6-3	A Hassum
			H W P D.		
Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'lore	6-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Wallji	B'nagar	3-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Satranji	547	Roosein	K'chi	3-3	Bo S N Co Ld
			30 Ton Crane		
Castello	2329	Bunton	Hull	7-3	F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Magdala .....3134 Lemand .....Hull .....14-3 W & A G & Co
7 Weissenfels .....2458 Siebje.....K'chi .....3-3 Glade & Co
8 Labuan .....2291 Ross .....N F J Mackintosh & Co
9 Chanda.....3661 Tice .....Antwerp .....5-3 M M & Co
19 Persia .....4198 Powell .....London .....28-3 P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Mari.....3427 Yamawaki .....Kobe .....11-3 N Y Kaisha
M W D D
Investigator.....M'Goa .....5-3 G Jeewaji

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Reichstag s	Thle	Ibo, Feb 11
	Naseri s	Le Marc	Busreh, Feb 16
	Nawab s	Elliott	Calcutta, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta
	Helios s	Knudsen	Penang
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Malta, Tocque, for Shanghai.
" Bahadur, Crebbin, for Calcutta.
" Clan Colquhoun, Summer, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steame Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Victoria, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The B I S N steamer Mombassa, left London, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

DAILY EXPORTS, MARCH 2.

FOR HULL.
Clan Colquhourn s—1,426 cwts castorseed. Rail Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Colquhourn s—452 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR PORT SAID (for orders).
Umvolosi s—26,115 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Malta s—3 cwt genda horns, 47 cwts Variali, M M Esmabhoy; 120 cwts dry fruits H N Cooper; 15 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 33 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 28 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Malta s—13 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 76 chests opium, A E J Abraham, 31 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 78 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March 3.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 7th March and not the 4th as already notified and close with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on Saturday the 21st March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 3.

S1 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th instant.
To-day Tuesday the 3rd—" L " Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m
II—Bugle practice at St Mary's College, at 5-15 p m
Dress—Drill Order, Forage Caps
Wednesday the 4th—" H " Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m
Thursday the 5th " I " " K " and " M " Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
S2 - Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Kopar from the 10th to 21st instant, commencing each day at 7 a m

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 3.

The following extract from Brigade Orders is published for information.

* * * *

Furlough and Leave No. 266 Volunteers.

The undermentioned Volunteer Officer is granted 4 months' leave out of India with effect from the 29th February 1908,

Lieut R W Fisher Bo Vol Artly.

Reference above order Captain H W R Pennington will assume the duties of adjutant, with effect from the 31st March 1908.

432 RESULT OF WHEAL CUP,

The following is the result of the Wheal Cup competition :—

				Marks
1st	No 2 Sub	No 2	Company Sergt G R Bailey	72
2nd	No 1 Sub	No 1	Company Sergt Venn	69
3rd	No 4 Sub	No 1	Company Sergt Coates	50
4th	No 4 Sub	No 2	Company Sergt Pitch	48

434 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on each evening of the week at 9 p m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 2.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Rs.....	3,000	Bushire	Goalpara	Mac Mackenzie & Co
12 do Sovs & Rupees	25,040	Linga	do	Sundry Importers
3 do do do	6,603	Kuwait	do	do do
3 Bundles Rupees	5,300	Debai	do	do do
9 do Sovs & Rupees	15,600	Bahrein	do	do do
6 do do do	20,500	Muscat	do	do do
2 Cases Sovs, half-Sovs and Gold Coins, &c	41,088	Jeddah	Islami	do do
1 Box Sovs, and Gold Coins	18,256	Aden	Persia	H Sharufally & Co
1 Bundles Rs ..	1,600	Muscat	Goalpara	Mac Mackenzie & Co
2 Parcels Silver	214	Aden	Caledonia	Comp Nat de Paris

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	16,154	bales
Wheat	4,591	cwts.
Linseed	1,935	"
Rapeseed	1,207	"
Gingellyseed	2,936	"
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	1,451	"
Castorseed	5,895	"
Rice	2,506	"
Myrabollams	11,927	"
Cottonseed	6,268	"
Mowraseed	1,106	"
Gram	2,615	"
Joowar	273	"
Maize	69	"

Markets closed for Maha Shivaratri Holiday.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th Feb, 1908, as compared with the statement of 18th Feb. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 18. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,57,50,000 0 0	1,57,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,49,42,819 0 5	1,71,65,849 13 9
Other Deposits, &c.....	1828,93,110 14 6	14,98,63,336 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,14,713 6 4	10,46,397 6 3
Sundrie	14,69,416 7 0	15,69,070 2 6
Rs..	20,59,89,550 12 3	20,04,94,553 13 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities.....	1,84,10,289 0 0	1,97,66,748 0 0
Other authorised Investments	25,43,581 0 0	24,41,923 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....		
Rs.	5,05,17,369 11 4	5,23,34,290 14 11
Accounts of Credit on do..	4,79,19,856 10 3	4,66,86,232 6 3
Bills discounted &c	3,90,64,244 5 3	3,63,46,734 11 2
Balances with other Banks..	11,40,634 11 10	9,17,192 3 3
Bullions		
Dead Stock	17,16,306 7 5	17,57,370 5 5
Stamps	18,443 2 3	18,096 11 3
Sundries	1,94,704 1 7	2,16,866 7 9
	16,25,25,699 1 11	16,15,59,478 12 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..		
Do. at Branches ..	4,34,63,851 10 4	4,41,32,075 1 2
Rs..	20,59,89,550 12 3	20,54,94,553 13 2

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	12,93,838	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	9,29,701	Do.
Other Deposits	29,29,874	Decrease
Post Bills	1,31,686	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	12,54,851	Increase
Loans	17,16,921	Do.
Accounts of Credit	12,33,624	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	27,17,490	Do.
Cash at Head Office.....	48,36,264	Do.
Do. at Branches.....	57,71,498	Increase

Percentage 26·00.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1907, and in the nine months, April to December 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1905 and 1906. Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896 :—

	Month of December. 1905	1906	1907
British India			
Bombay	39923806	38625191	38950940
Madras	2945756	3166242	3022826
Bengal	4341082	3965454	3602985
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3100443	2868774	3380160
Punjab	1339825	1193971	1130100
Central Provinces and Berar...	2237122	2174382	2172115
Total	53966741	51998415	51258426
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2138117	1910600	2031676
Grand Total ..	56104858	53906015	54390102

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905 but coloured goods are included in the yardage for 1906 and 1907.

		Month of December. 1905	1906	1907
British India.				
Bombay —	(pds.	12233068	11783220	15703257
	(yds.	42130784	49873898	67691797
	(dozs	49174	70922	87236
Madras	(pds.	783616	705818	897521
	(doss.	...	1050	1047
Bengal	(pds.	90799	90035	1846330
	(yds.	246500	329199	791297
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	(pds.	674630	580693	697827
	(yds.	2548038	2266553	3294129
	(dozs.	...	1496	1477
Punjab	(pds.	18942	35364	36772
	(yds.	42566	95639	104614
	(dozs.	...	6	116
Central Provinces and Berar	(pds	648278	590593	637360
	(yds.	2126715	2854681	3691621
	(dozs.	..	656	296
Total —	(pds.	14431363	13870603	18146267
	(yds.	46327711	57770323	76589042
	(dozs.	49174	74130	70170
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan,	(pds.	687927	612063	727434
	(yds.	2363780	2322630	2845620
Grand Total —	(pds.	15108380	14482744	18873701
	(yds.	50690991	60092882	79433662
	(dozs.	49174	74130	70170

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning for week ending 22nd February.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd Feb. 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,90,877	8,47,422	5,589	11,43,888
M R system ..	82,035	1,72,946	529	2,55,510
A D C Ry	16,401	16,993	40	27,436
Total...	3,89,313	10,37,362	6,286	14,26,834
Actuals for corresponding week ending 22nd Feb. 07.				
G I P Section..	2,67,537	9,35,070	14,290	12,53,897
I M R system...	84,362	1,94,723	5,710	2,85,415
A D C Ry ...	16,944	16,974	189	33,707
Total...	3,68,843	11,46,767	20,278	15,73,109
Increase or Decrease	G I P R... + 3,340	—1,04,648	— 8,691	—1,09,999
	I M R... — 2,047	— 21,777	— 5,181	— 22,905
	A D C Ry — 6,143	+ 21	— 149	— 6,271

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 16th January 1908

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MOOS—March 3, at Kailasdas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, the residence of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos, Khan Saheb Ardeshir Sorabsha Moos, son-in-law of the late Mr. Dosabhai Rustomji Motiwalla. Funeral Tuesday morning at 8 a.m. (Bombay Times).

POONAGUR—February 29, Sapoor, beloved son of Mrs. and Mr. H. S. Poonagur. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PADFIELD—February 22, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev G. A. Padfield, Assistant Cathedral Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LIMOUZIN—CORFIELD—February 22, at all Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev. W. Musgrave, Edgar Edmond Limouzin, of Hoshalile Mines, Mysore Province, son of J. E. Limouzin, of "Briarly", Coonoor, to Edith Marie (Dickie), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Corfield, of "Bradley Gate", Northenden, Cheshire.

SANFORD—WEYLANDT—February 12, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. H. Menzies, Chaplain of Agra, Captain G. B. Sanford, I. A., to Valeska Emma Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Weylandt.

WEBB—RIDEOUT—February 25, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, the Hon'ble Mr. M. de Pomeroy Webb, C. I. E., Karachi, to Catharine Frances, only daughter of Colonel F. C. W. Rideout, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

BERNARD—February 22, at Nowshera, from enteric fever, the beloved wife of Major H. C. Bernard, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

HILL—February 27, at 2-1, Marquis Street, Calcutta, Elliot Playfair Smythe, Survey of India, of acute pneumonia.

VALDERON—February 25, at Berhampore, (Bengal), Henry Valderon, aged twenty-four, of Messrs. L. Payen and Co., killed by a fall from his horse.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO GITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 57m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 11-55m.; Low water, 5-51a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m.
Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 3rd, New Moon, 0h. 29·9m. a.m.; Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m.; Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 4.—Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, " Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, ordinary and extraordinary meetings, 10 and 10-10 a. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. B. L. H., Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Arrival of the Decentralisation Commission in Bombay. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. Karachi Ice Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-22m., 0-40a. Low water, 6-31m., 6-34a.

Thursday, March 5.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt. Jackal Club. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 0-59m., 1-24a. Low water, 7-9m., 7-15a.

Friday, March 6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Meetings of six Mill Companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 1-35m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-46m., 7-55a.

Saturday, March 7.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Ladies' Gymkhana, first ordinary general meeting, Malabar Hill, 7 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets. 6h. 46m. High water, 2-11m., 2-56a. Low water, 8-23m., 8-36a.

Sunday, March 8.—1st Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 2-48m., 3-47a. Low water, 9-2m., 9-20a.

Monday, March 9.—Municipal Corporation, 4-9 p. m. Society for the Protection of Children in India, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6-15 p. m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 12 o'clock. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 3-26m., 4-47a. Low water, 9-44m., 10-28a.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Manboodh Trimol, (18), a Pardesi boy, who was employed in the Crown Mill, Parel, got two of his right hand fingers in the Carding machine on Sunday last. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

THEFT IN BELLASIS ROAD.—Mrs. Keenan, residing in Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that a silver watch, a currency note and sundry gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 138 were stolen from the pocket of a coat from her room, sometime during Saturday night.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Daji Baji, (27), a Hindu, was bathing in the sea near the Prince's Dock yesterday at 5 a.m. when his foot slipped and he fell into the water. He was drowned before any assistance could be rendered to him. His body was recovered from the sea at 10 o'clock.

DERAILMENT OF WAGONS.—On Sunday evening a bogie carriage and a brake van were derailed on the main line in the Victoria Terminus Railway yard at Bombay while shunting was in progress. The line was blocked and it was found necessary to cancel nine of the local trains. The passenger and mail trains were delayed for two hours.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a screw-driver, some G. C. Notes, a note book, a Mahomedan coat, some bags of rice, 3 rolls of chints, a feather box, a tin of asparagus, a pair of pinsnez, a tin trank, church services, a silver anklet, a silk shawl, a tin tray, gloves, veil and hatpin, some hats, horse brush, a seaman's certificate, chocolates, spectacles, a box of clothing, keys, a German silver anklet, a seal, a carriage handle, a liver and white spaniel, a toy terrier have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Este'Acte	Under the Southern Cross..Sousa
Intermezzo	A Reverie .....Ord Hume
Selection	Dis Puppenfee .....Bayer
Valse	Belle Amie .....Meissler
Morceau Mignon	Hearts and Flowers .....Tobani
Characteristic piece ...	The Butterfly .....Bendix

MR. LABSHANKAR LAXMIDAS who has become so prominent in his humanitarian endeavours, publishes from time to time extracts from publications which corroborate his arguments. Recently he has issued two pamphlets which he is distributing broadcast, one on the ravages of drink and the other on flesh eating as a cause of tuberculosis. He is instituting an interesting competition in connection with these which may produce interesting results. The pamphlets are to be distributed in all Christian schools and Mr. Laxmidas is offering prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 200 for the best essays on the subjects of his pamphlets. The experiment deserves the help of all school teachers as well as wider support.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held yesterday in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided.

REPORT.

Mr. D. M. Maclean the Secretary read the report, which was as follows :—

Passing another mile-stone and conscious of many failures, the President and Committee of the Bombay Tract and Book Society gratefully acknowledge the faithfulness of God. Ever mindful of the purpose of the Society as set forth in its regulations and wrought out since its inception four score years ago, we have during another twelve months disseminated through the printed page the essential truths of the Bible. Reviewing the results and progress of the year, we thank God and take courage. The volume of business exceeds that of any other period and the Society closed the year entirely free of debt. Calls for more help have increased on every side, and though we might judge from the small amount received in subscriptions that interest in the Society's work has decreased, we have not taken a backward step but have advanced our lines and firmly hold our ground. The need, however, of a multiplied income in donations and subscriptions for current work is imperative, and we would lay this burden upon the hearts of Missionaries and laymen throughout the land. We plead in behalf of the ignorant multitudes to whom the God of our salvation is unknown and who live in the world without hope. Grants of tracts supplementing the voice of the missionworker have been liberal, and we believe their use has been richly blessed.

The receipts by sales of vernacular literature were Rs. 5,176, being Rs. 443 less than 1906. This decrease would not have happened if we had had the new edition of Sacred Songs ready when the stock of the old was sold out.

The following books and tracts were printed during the year :—

Marathi.—Almanack for 1908, 4000 copies; Monthly Gospel Tracts, 2 pages, 240,000 copies; S. S. Lesson Notes 4 pages, 208,000 copies; Children Special Service Mission illustrated Leaflet, 4 pages, 80,000 copies; Ministry of Intercession 1,000 copies; Probable Sons 1,000 copies; Daily Help for Women 1,000 copies; New Gatha (Lord's Prayer) 1,000 copies; Gospel Hymns (Reprint) 10,000 copies; Mother's Last Words (Reprint) 1,000 copies; Ghananidhi 2,000 copies; Apostle's Creed 5,000 copies; First Book for Children 10,000 copies; Floral Marathi Texts 1,000 copies.

Gujarati.—Almanack (1908) 4,000 copies.

Urdu.—Essays on Christianity and Islam 28 pages, 2,000 copies.

English.—A Challenge, 2 pages, 10,000 copies; Make a Start, 10,000 copies; Conscience 10,000 copies; The First Secret in knowing God, 10,000 copies; F. Max Muller. His Personal Christain Convictions 4 pages, 10,000 copies. The Marathi Hymn Book is being throughly revised by a capable Committee and a temporary edition will be issued at an early date to meet the immediate requirements of the Marathi Churches.

In connection with this work the Committee tender to Miss Bissell of Ahmednagar their hearty thanks for her valued help. A revised edition of the biography of the late Rev. Baba Padmanji is in the press; also " Daily Light on the Daily Path."

The Committee are grateful to Mr. Frank Anderson (who had for long felt the urgent need of leaflets especially written for Indian readers, to give away at the close of lectures or open air preaching) for five tracts written in simple English, such as can be readily understood even by students of the entrance class. As soon as these tracts were printed we had calls for them from all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

One worker sought permission to print them in the vernacular of his district which was readily given. The tract on the Personal Religious convictions of Professor Max Muller was written to show, by quotations from his own words, that contrary to the almost universal belief of India, he was not a Vedantist but a convinced and humble Christian. This tract has been translated into Marathi and widely distributed. In this Department the receipts by sales of books were Rs. 3,396 more than in 1906. Periodicals show a decrease of Rs. 262. Stationery an increase of Rs. 3,944. The importance of this department in the Society's work is evident. For thirteen years the Society has been burdened with a heavy debt which has at last been liquidated by the profits made in this department and here we would emphasize the fact that during these years all the amounts received in grants, subscriptions and donations have been used exclusively in preparing, publishing, and circulating Christian literature. The Committee heartily thank the many friends who have placed their orders for books and stationery with the Society, and would assure them of prompt and careful attention to all their future commands.

GRANTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

From the Religious Tract Society, London, the Society received £104 sterling for the purchase of paper; and books published by the Religious Tract Society to the value of £100; also English tracts to the value of £20 for distribution. From the American Tract Society Rs. 1,218. To both of these Societies the Committee tender their best thanks for their sympathetic help. The amount received in subscriptions is Rs. 342-12-9, being Rs. 138-7-2 less than 1906. Calls upon the liberality of the Christian public in Bombay are many. At the same time we desire the friends of our Society not to forget that " The production and distribution of christian literature is an essential part of Mission work;" that with the spread of education a new India is arising. That Hindus and Mohammedans have awakened to the value of literature; that the Tract Society is a ready channel through which the life-giving truths of the Bible may flow to the people of India. We therefore plead for more generous gifts from all well-wishers of the Society.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's report was then read, which was as follows :—

The fact that the Bombay Tract and Book Society was entirely free of debt on the 31st December, 1907, a position which it has not held for thirteen years, is, I think, sufficient to warrant my submitting to you a special report on the Finances of the Society.

The year 1907 has beaten all records in the volume of business which has passed through the Society's hands, as will be seen from the following comparative table showing the receipts by sales under the different headings :—

	1905. Rs.	1906. Rs.	1907. Rs.
Society's Publications...	5,413	5,619	5,176
Imported Books ...	20,790	18,601	21,996
" Periodicals ...	2,919	2,427	2,167
Stationery and Fancy Goods	8,737	10,912	14,856
	37,859	37,559	44,195

The increase in the volume of business has resulted in a reduction in the percentage of cost of supervision, as well as an increase in the direct profit, with the pleasing result that the money due to publishers and Agents at home at the beginning of the year has been paid in full and the Society is now free of debt. The financial position, without taking into account the value of the Building and fittings or that of the stock of Vernacular Publications may be shown as follows :—

ASSETS.	Rs.
Publishing Department credit balance...	70
Imports Department credit balance ...	564
Bills due to Imports Department ...	3,512
Bills due to Publishing Department ...	174
Value of Imports Stock at 3rd. of selling price	11,672
	15,972
LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Bills due by Imports Department ...	1,341
Bills due by Publishing Department ...	1,250
Net Assets in addition to Value of Building and fittings and of Vernacular Stock	13,381
	15,972

Coming now to the consideration of the Finances of the two Departments of the Society's operations separately, it will be observed from the accounts that the Publications account has at the present time exhausted all its available funds. This does not however mean that the work of publishing must be stopped, though it will be necessary to see that printing is not undertaken, especially in the matter of large and expensive publications, beyond our financial capacity. The new arrangement (which has been in force this year but which will not actually affect the income of the Publishing Department till 1908) under which the Religious Tract Society's grant is limited to the amount realized by the sale of the Parent Committee's publications, will probably have the effect of reducing the income from grants, but every effort will be and is being made to push these sales to the utmost so as to secure as large an income from this source as possible. It is anticipated that the amount coming in from Rent of the upper floors of the Building will this year show a considerable increase as the top floor was vacant for a large portion of the year 1907. But I hope that, as described in the next para, it may be possible, for the first time in the history of the Society, so far as I am aware, for the Imports Department to make a grant to the publishing Department out of its profits. The Import Department has been enabled to pay off a considerable amount of indebtedness during the year, and now stands clear of debt with a fair sum in hand. If, as I trust may be the case, this Department continues to be as prosperous in 1908, I see no reason why it should not grant a comfortable sum to the Publishing Department before the end of the year. This has been a long cherished desire through

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Fill in a last line to the following Limerick—

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PURE WOOL LOHIS WITHOUT ANY FAKE.
THAN IMPORTED, FAR BETTER,
JUST SEND US A LETTER.
. . . . . .

Send it to us with an order for a Dhariwal Lohi, mentioning colour required, together with Rs. 4-8-0 to cover cost of the Lohi (Rs. 4-4-0).

The extra four annas is charged to help defray postage and packing.

Mentioned that you agree to accept the Manager's decision as binding in every respect and rest assured that your effort will be fairly judged and the prizes awarded without prejudice.

Any number of last lines may be sent, but each must be accompanied by a further order for a Lohi with a remittance of Rs. 4-8-0.

No member or employee of the Company is eligible to compete.

This competition will close on the 30th April next and the result published in this paper. Should you require the result specially posted to you, a stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

The prizes are as follows :—

		Rs.
1st. PRIZE...	...	1,000
2nd. PRIZE...	...	250
10 PRIZES of	...	50 each.
20 PRIZES of	...	25 each.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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"C. H. S."—To publish your letter would bring you into Court on four separate charges of slander.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1908.

THE COMING "IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA."

THE story of the inception and compilation of the new edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" is well told in Mr. Richard Burn's paper, read on the 13th of February before the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. William Foster, the learned editor of the "Letters of the East India Company." We have already seen, and the industrious among us have read, the three volumes that have been published of a work that promises to be monumental. The complete edition will consist of twenty-six goodly books. Mr. J. S. Cotton, an English editor, has given it the full benefit of his great knowledge of India and his experience having been associated with Sir W. W. Hunter in the two former editions. It was reassuring to hear Mr. Cotton assert that the fourth volume would be published very shortly, and that ten volumes of the alphabetical section would be ready, he did not venture to say published, in about four months, the rest to follow not long afterwards. Mr. Burn compares the preparation of the "Gazetteer" to the production of gold at Kolar which he was privileged to see in the course of his work in the book. The ore, extracted in bulk, is treated in various ways until it is reduced to fine powder. This undergoes many carefully supervised processes until from the furnaces come forth small ingots representing the valuable part of the tons of ore raised from the mines. These, again, despatched to England, are further purified before being put on the gold market. Thus were compressed and sifted the tons of information procured for the "Gazetteer." Let us hope that the outcome will prove to be pure gold, and the twenty-two volumes of the work, still to issue from the Press, will justify the protracted labours of patwaris, choukidars, superintendents, district officers, politicals, high Government officials and editors, for through the brains of all these men did the knowledge contained in this new edition filter. Forty years ago, Sir W. W. Hunter, then a young and energetic Civilian, planned the "Gazetteer" with which Indian officials have been long familiar. He and his assistants drew up accounts of British India and of some of the Native States that have served their purpose fairly well until now. But developments in many directions, a better knowledge of India, and the extension of the Empire over Baluchistan, Upper Burma and beyond, demanded a new and more accurate description of the people, their manners, habits and castes of the country, its produce and manufactures, its history and progress. Sir W. W. Hunter had long realised that even the second edition of his work, numbering fourteen volumes, left much untold. He was keen to have a new and thoroughly revised edition, but he died before the plan of procedure was settled. It took three years to decide the form the book was to take. The arrangement that finally recommended itself was one by which both the British public and the Indian official might equally benefit. A detailed syllabus for each class of article to be written was drawn up, and compilers were set to work to gather materials to expand that sketch. The first four volumes are devoted to India in general; in the next twenty the information is arranged alphabetically. The Secretary of State, at the desire of the Government of India, has sanctioned another edition of these twenty volumes, the articles in which instead of being found alphabetically are arranged geographically by Provinces or States. The volumes of this edition will be named "Provincial Gazetteers," and will be of use to officials for rapid reference.

Mr. Burn must be glad that the modern "Imperial Gazetteer" will no longer afford little excuse, to the "politicians of high rank" whom he derides for their ignorance of India and Indian affairs. The "local magnate" on tour round the world, inditing letters to the local papers, he condemns for the ludicrous errors he commits in describing things Indian. In this connection he mentions the Officer of the British Army in Africa who was anxious to pay correct funeral honors to a defunct native driver and telegraphed to an Indian Army Officer "Another Bux dead; shall we burn or bury!" And he quoted the British Officer of high position who declared that Caste was just "a gigantic swindle to impose on the European." Sir Thomas Holdich, who is responsible for the Physical Geography in the new "Gazetteer," objected in the lively discussion that followed the reading of a somewhat serious paper, to the charge of ignorance of India made against public men. He thought that more knowledge of India and her people was shown every day in English public life. Young men who aspired to be statesmen now laid a solid foundation in that direction by travel and a study of the people and institutions of the vast dominions that form the British Empire. He instanced Lord Ronaldshay as one, who has returned to England with a valuable store of practical information on men and things from the countries he has traversed. There have been many books of reference extant that might have enlightened the ignorance of legislators with whom rests the last word in the governing of India, notably that on which is Sir Alfred Lyall's impress, a "Gazetteer" of the Central Provinces, another by Sir Richard Temple and a still earlier work by Dr. Balfour. But the trail of the serpent of statistics is too apt to vitiate them all. That section cannot be kept out, though it is bound to run out of date quicker than any other, and, moreover, as Mr. Bernard Shaw observed in an address to the Hunter Street School of Medicine, "it is only a highly scientific gold medallist who believes in statistics; even a Town Hall black beetle knows better, for he at least has absorbed the fact that they are absurd and unreliable." It takes an expert—and time—to find the nut of information in the heap of dry husks of figures that fill the Administration Reports of the Government of India, and that get too often incorporated bodily into Gazetteers. When out of date they degrade the whole. While nearly two score writers were employed on the first four volumes dealing with the Empire of India as a whole, twenty-five have succeeded in supplying the articles in the rest of the "Gazetteer." Local knowledge was largely used, the 1901 Census Officers being available for much of this task. Long residence and special duty qualified other contributors. The Government Departments in charge of Geology, Botany, Meteorology and Forests dealt with these matters. The syllabus projected for each section demanded an ample description of every Province extending to details of the district, the administrative unit of India, analagous to the county in England. Irrelevant facts are excluded as carefully as may be, no fewer than 3,400 articles from the old edition have been discarded, while 1,900 new ones on subjects not treated by Dr. Hunter have been introduced.

Upper Burma and Baluchistan, acquired since the former compilation, proved a heavy tax on the new workers, as did also Central India. This Province covered only nine pages in the old book. These have expanded to four hundred in the alphabetical, and twelve hundred in the "Provincial Gazetteer." Colonel Yate, who was in charge of Baluchistan while Mr. Hughes-Buller was working there on the book, testified to the energy and skill displayed by that Officer. He had a tough task, first in training men to see and note what was of importance and then in sending them to collect the information wanted. The revising of all articles has been on the most exhaustive scale. They passed under the eyes—after many others had looked through them—of the Local Government or Political Officer. Even the Viceroy apparently was expected to take his share of the work, for Mr. Burn saw a note of Lord Curzon protesting that he really could not find time to sub-edit the "Gazetteer" and perform his duties as Viceroy. The articles were printed and examined in India, printed copies were then despatched to England, to the English editor, Mr. J. S. Cotton, for further revision. He discussed them with the Indian editor before final embodiment in the work. The Indian editor underwent three transformations during the course of the labour. Sir Herbert Risley was the first and organised the preliminaries, sketching the outlines of the book. Mr. W. S. Meyer came next and took up the details of the scheme, editing almost all that was prepared in India of "The Indian Empire" portion, and much of the Provincial sections. The final editing of the twenty following volumes was the task that fell to Mr. Burn three years ago. The work of the editors has been heavy and too often that of "a harmless drudge" in the words of Dr. Johnson, but Mr. Burn gave some amusing sentences, the revision of which must have brought many a smile to their weary faces, and revealed how graphic the incongruous interpretation of geographical or social circumstances may be made by the simple-minded and too literal compiler. Sir Richard Temple, who joined in the subsequent discussion, as writer of the article on the Convicts and Savages of India, struck an unexpected note when he declared that close study of savages, which he had been able to pursue in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands, convinced him that the savage and the ordinary man were not very dissimilar beings, they were actuated by the same motives and had the same aims in life. He did not go quite so far in regard to convicts. We must hope that their motives are at least more complex than those of everybody else. Sir Richard considered that Caste, which puzzles the anthropologist so seriously as to its first beginnings, can be traced in its earliest rise among the savages of the islands over which he held sway as an Indian official. Mr. Burn, closing his story of the "Imperial Gazetteer," echoes the words of Abdul Fazl, the author of the first Indian Gazetteer, written more than three hundred years ago, who hoped that his work "might win lustre from the light of public acceptance and its errors escape the carping of illiberal criticism."

THE INDIAN LAC INDUSTRY. The lac industry is amongst the most ancient of the minor Indian industries and, small as it may seem to the uninitiated, it has a distinct literature of its own. In the Ain-i-Akbari, issued by Akbar in 1590, is a note on the subject of the proportions of the resin to be employed in the varnishes used for the wood-work of public buildings, while a few years later a book was written by a Dutchman, sent on a scientific expedition by the King of Portugal, wherein full particulars are given of the resin. Recently there has been an addition to the literature on the subject in the shape of a monograph by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, the Imperial Forest Zoologist, in which he deals at length with the lac insect (Tachardia lacca), its life history, propagation and selection. Attention has been drawn to the subject owing to the great value of the exports of the product as compared with the small forest revenue realized from the same. During the year 1905-06 the exports totalled the amazing amount of nearly three and a third crores of rupees. The attention focussed on lac as an article of commerce has resulted in questions being raised as to the possibility of improving the quality of the article by the adoption of better methods of collection. The examination of these methods led naturally to enquiries as to the manner in which the lac is formed and as to the best periods, from a mercantile point of view, at which it should be collected. Such queries go at once home to the root of the whole matter: into the method of formation or deposition of the material known as 'lac' upon the twigs of trees upon which it is found and the manner in which it is collected from the trees and sent to the factory. For a long time the origin of lac was unknown, it being generally thought that it was an exudation of the tree. That idea was proved incorrect and it is now well known that it is the product of an insect, though considerable ignorance still exists as to the manner in which it is produced.

Mr. Stebbing has now explained the process by which this is done. The mouth parts of the insect consists of a beak or sucking apparatus, combined with a pointed lancet. With this latter the scale pierces the bark of the twig of the tree and then inserts the sucking tube and draws up the sap. The insect may be likened to an animated siphon, since the sap continually sucked up through the beak is, after modification and absorption of some of its products, given out as an excretion. This excretion solidifies on contact with the air and thus there is gradually formed round the body a 'scale' or 'cell.' This scale or cell is popularly known as a lac. Were only a single insect present on a branch the scale would appear as a circular, dome shaped, reddish excrescence on the surface of the bark. Owing however to the production by the female of, often, as many as a thousand eggs and the gregarious habits of the insect the scales of cells coalesce during their formation and result in the production of a continuous incrustation on the twigs which on collection forms stick-lac from which "shellac" is manufactured. There is another substance, lac-dye, which is manufactured and this has acted largely in the progress of the industry. The cultivation and collection was, and practically still is, says Mr. Stebbing, chiefly in the hands of the aboriginal tribes of the poorer parts of the country, and the methods of propagation and collection still in force are those which were in existence centuries ago. These methods satisfied the demand for the article in the country and, until quite recently, that of the export trade. This latter has developed but slowly. It took nearly half a century for the properties of the resin to be fully appreciated in Europe. It was the dye which first made its appearance in Europe and the export of lac was long limited by the difficulty experienced in extracting the colouring matter and applying it to manufactures at home. At first the value of the export was about two lakhs from which it fell to less than one lakh. In 1820-21 it again rose, and in 1824-25 its value exceeded 7 lakhs. Its great competitor was cochineal, for which it was used as a substitute. At the beginning of the century the exports of lac-dye from India were five to six times more valuable than those of the resin. As showing the progress of the export industry and the growing demand for shellac and decrease in utility of lac-dye between 1868 and 1900, the value of exports of the former increased from Rs. 18,41,491 to Rs 92,65,600, whilst that of the latter decreased from Rs. 4,55,612 to *nil*.

DEATH OF BISHOP PYM. WE regret to announce that the Right Rev. Dr. Pym, Bishop of Bombay, died yesterday at Poona. His Lordship, who was transferred to this See from Mauritius five years ago, lost his wife at Poona a year after his arrival in this country. His Lordship for some time prior to his death had suffered from diabetes and during the last year had apparently been gradually sinking. Recent events within his jurisdiction did not decrease the number of his personal friends who sympathised with him, if they did not approve his methods, and they will condole with his family on the loss it has sustained.

THE FAMINE RETURNS. THE weekly famine report records the appalling increase of 215,718 persons on relief bringing the total up to 1,272,475. In Bombay there has been a fall from 3,483 to 1,359, or 2,124, but in the United Provinces the increase is again enormous, the actual number being 186,775, bringing the total to 1,106,648 for the Province, not counting 13,042 and 3,301 on works and gratuitous relief by the Maharaja of Balrampur. In the Central India States the increase is 27,791 and with the exception of Bombay all the other reporting Provinces record increases.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Peninsular," with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Amir left Kabul on the 20th February for Jelalabad.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Moyori Maru" left Moji for Hong Kong on the 28th ultimo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Praesident" left Mahe Seychelles for Bombay on the 29th February.

THE death is announced of Mr. A. C. Rudra, the well-known Indian Barrister, in Singapore, on the 14th February.

H. E. THE VICEROY, we are informed, has given up his shooting trip to the Central Provinces this year as it cannot be fitted in with his other engagements.

ACCORDING to a cablegram to the "Ceylon Observer," Sir W. Thistleton Dyer and Mr. Herbert Wright have joined the Rubber Exhibition Committee in London.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th February 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 323,978 mds. and Rs. 88,533 in the earnings.

HEAVY rain is reported to have flooded the trenches in the Bazar Valley on Friday night. At dawn the troops marched to Ali Masjid and both the Brigades re-united at Jamrud on Sunday.

MR. A. CHATTERTON, Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries, Madras, has submitted to Government, through the Board of Revenue, a number of testimonials from *bona-fide* ryots in the Chingleput District, giving their opinions regarding the superiority of chrome leather over ordinary bark tanned leather for "kavalais" and trunks for water-lifts. These have been translated and published in a Government Order.

THE arrangements at Keamari for embarking passengers proceeding to Bombay by the mail boat are not all that they might be, inasmuch as they very often leave the traveller to the tender mercies of the Bunder boatmen, who after the fashion of their kind are not slow to take advantage of their fares. We recently heard of a case, says the "Sind Gazette," where a passenger, who arrived at the Bunder an hour before the advertised time of sailing, was informed by the boatmen that the Linga was lying out four miles and that the fare for putting him on board in time would be five rupees, which must be paid in advance. But this exorbitant demand led to their undoing; for it raised an argument which attracted the attention of the mail officer who was waiting on the Bunder and who came to the rescue of the traveller. Passengers must be frequently victimised in this way and are entitled to some protection. The B. I. Company could best serve the interests of their passengers by keeping an employe at the Bunder whose duty it would be to see that passengers are afforded facilities for getting on board without being fleeced in this outrageous manner.

ONE unpleasant effect of the commencement of the work of reclamation on the site of the new Railway sorting yard at Karachi, says the "Sind Gazette," is that the land drained by the nullah passing under the first Railway bridge on the Kacheri road is being turned into a swamp. It is true that the temporary line laid for the work of reclamation is pierced by a small opening opposite the centre of the bridge, but the ground is so nearly level and the fall in consequence so slight that the water instead of passing through it remains on the east side of the bridge and lies in stagnant pools that are admirable breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Already the adjacent houses that have been hitherto almost free from these torments are beginning to swarm with them, and greater numbers may be expected as the weather becomes hotter. For the sake of the health of the residents of that quarter the opening through the culvert should be considerably enlarged and care should be taken to keep it free from sand, as a very small obstruction is sufficient to check the onward flow of the water and turn the low-lying ground between the Railway and the Kacheri road into an insanitary bog.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

Interstate Borrowing.

IMPORTING CLERGYMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 17.

The report of the conference of inter-State railway engineers-in-chief appointed to consider the best means of carrying out the survey of the proposed trans-Australian railway was on Saturday handed by Mr. Deakin, the chairman, to the Minister for Home Affairs. It will not be made available for some days, but it has been ascertained that all the findings are unanimous. The principal question discussed was that of routes, special consideration being given to the advantages that would accrue respectively from building the line from Port Augusta to Tarcoola, in South Australia, and thence into Western Australia, and to a route more closely following the coast line. The conference expresses a preference for the Tarcoola route, and sets out its reasons for having arrived at this conclusion. It is suggested that the survey should be mainly entrusted to the existing State services, and that the Western Australian Government should be commissioned to carry out the survey, from Kalgoorlie to the border, the South Australian Government carrying on the work from Port Augusta via Tarcoola to the border. It is further understood that a special officer will be appointed to take charge of the entire survey, and probably he will be a gentleman of high attainments outside the services of either State. The question of cost was also discussed, and recommendations are made in this respect. When the matter was discussed in Parliament, it was suggested that prospecting parties should be attached to the survey for the purpose of examining into the mineral prospects of the country through which the proposed railway will pass. If this intention be persevered with the expense will have to be borne by the two States immediately concerned. The amount of money available for the survey, £20,000, will, in the opinion of the conference, not leave anything over for any work outside the survey itself, it being anticipated that the survey will absorb the whole vote, however economically it may be carried out. The length of time which will be requisite is alluded to, and it is understood that the conference recommends the work being started simultaneously from both ends. It is anticipated that the Government will immediately take steps to commence operations, and that no effort will be spared to push the survey to a rapid conclusion.

RABBIT EXTERMINATION.

The report of the Conference of Representative of the State Health Department of the questions submitted by the Government of New South Wales in regard to the Yalgogrin microbe was made available in Sydney on Friday. The questions were :—(1) Whether there is any objection to experiments being made in an enclosed space on the mainland with what is known as the Yalgogrin microbe from the point of view of possible infection of other forms of life? (2) Whether the development of an efficient agent of rabbit destruction may be hoped for as a result of such experiments? It is understood that the report made to the Federal Government on the questions submitted from Melbourne is practically in the same terms. In reference to question No. 1 the Conference points out that the evidence as regards the infectivity under natural conditions of animals other than rabbits is so far negative, but it is recognised that the value of such negative evidence depends directly upon the extent and variety of the available facts. In view of the finding on question No. 2, there does not appear to the Conference to be any substantial reasons for prolonging the work. On question No. 2, the Conference finds that there is no evidence that the virus is likely to prove an effective destroyer of rabbits living under natural conditions. It has weighed the epidemiological consideration bearing upon Mr. Danysz's contentions that the conditions of climate and soil upon Broughton Island are special, and "that on the mainland, by the help of different climatic conditions, the disease will be more contagious than on the island." The Conference has not found, either in Dr. Danysz's report or elsewhere, any justification for these assertions. On the other hand, the Conference finds that upon Broughton Island the behaviour of the disease was in accordance with its known natural history. The Conference further points out that notwithstanding the fact that the disease has existed on the mainland for many years, rabbits have continued to flourish. The Conference considers that there is no ground for hope that an effective agent for rabbit destruction could be developed from experiments with the microbe under consideration.

INTERSTATE BORROWING.

The Premier, Mr. Wade, referring at Sydney, on Friday to State borrowing, said that at the end of last year he received a communication from the Premier of South Australia, stating that his Government proposed to raise a loan at 3 3/4 per cent., and that a portion of the loan would be placed in Sydney. He ascertained the ruling rate on the local market was 3 1/2 per cent., and that it was proposed to raise money to redeem a New South Wales loan maturing about the middle of 1908. He communicated with Mr. Price, and informed him that it would be prejudicial to this State's prospects for South Australia to come in the market. He expressed the opinion to Mr. Price that competition like this was an actual danger, and that the resolution adopted at the Premier's Conference of 1906 had been designed to guard against. Mr. Wade said that he regretted that he had since heard that the Government of South Australia adhered to the view that the present position was not covered by the agreement arrived at between the States, at the Premiers' Conference. He had again made a strong protest to the Acting-Premier of South Australia, asking him to stay his hand.

DEVELOPING CROWN LANDS.

An important announcement has been made by the Premier as to the attitude of the Government towards the Closer Settlement Board. It was recently pointed out that the board had no new estates to settle, and had a large balance which it was unable to spend owing to the difficulty of securing suitable estates. The Premier said yesterday that he did not intend to allow the Closer Settlement Board to buy any more properties at present. "The board," he said, "has spent £1,250,000 in the purchase of estates, and I am told that some of the men settled on them cannot pay up. Our competition will send the price of land to more than its value, and as we have 2,000,000, or 3,000,000 acres of our own land to open up I do not feel inclined to spend much more money in buying private estates. I am now arranging to throw open more than 1,000,000 acres in the mallee and in Eastern Gippsland. I have been hammering away at it for the last two or three years, and the time has arrived when something must be done. Mr. Oman, M.L.A., has called on me and asked me whether we would purchase estates to the extent of 30,000 or 40,000 acres. I replied, 'Not an inch.' Those who were bitter against the Western District Bill thought that the Government would put a railway in for them, but we are not going to construct an inch of railway in that district. What railways we build will be in other parts of the State, and will be to open up Crown lands. I have provided the money for putting down bores in the mallee, as recommended by Mr. Keyton, the Engineer of Agriculture. The results of the exploration of the mallee area were most satisfactory."

APPLES AND HENS.

The combined culture of the apple and the hen is an experiment that is being tried in Victoria, and with most encouraging results. The combination appears incongruous at first sight, or many people will doubtless wonder what connection there can be between fruit and feathers. But most apple-growers in Victoria at all events, are aware of the depredations made by the codlin moth an orchardists everywhere are agreed as to the value of poultry yard manure. Thus, by turning the apple orchard into a poultry run a double purpose is served. The fowls turned into the Victorian orchards have further done the greatest work in keeping the codlin moth in check. Messrs. T. H. Grant & Co., of Pakenham, who have 120 acres of apple trees in full bearing with something like 3,000 head of poultry running among them, state that even the young birds are quick to locate the grubs and devour them greedily from the paper bandages or traps placed round the butts of the trees, and thus do not the work which scores of human hands could never hope to achieve. It is surprising also how cheaply fowls can be kept where there is a constant supply of waste fruit. "The birds will eat out the windfall apples as clean as a whistle," reports Mr. Grant, "and they never go into the trees to touch the sound fruit." By this it would appear that the Pakenham fowls have been carefully brought up and are well behaved. The Messrs. Grant have bred 2,000 fowls this season, and hope to extend the operations so that they may be able to run 10,000 of these active foragers in their apple orchards. Whilst, no doubt, some fruitgrowers will be declined to make poultry runs of their orchards, especially in cases where the earth has been freshly loosened round the trees, the experience of such large growers as the Messrs. Grant must carry a good deal of weight, and will probably induce others to try the experiment.

THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Reference was made by the Minister of Agriculture a few days ago to the very important and highly desirable scheme of the Commonwealth Government to establish an agricultural bureau. The Minister said he thought the Federal Government should have consulted the States as to how far they had gone, but no communication had passed regarding the matter. Mr. Deakin had said that the State Agricultural departments might increase their expenditure in many ways, and it was no doubt correct that they could branch out in different important directions. Mr. Swinburne said he thought however, that at present it would be very difficult to avoid overlapping, except as far as tropical work concerned. With a limited expenditure and limited population, it was necessary that there should be no overlapping between the State and the Commonwealth. Before anything was done he hoped the Prime Minister would call the various Ministers of Agriculture together to discuss it. He would not put any obstacles in the way, and his only desire was to avoid duplication of work. The Minister of Agriculture then proceeded to remark that Mr. Chapman was also thinking about appointing commercial agents. Two years ago he (Mr. Swinburne) tried to get New South Wales to join with Victoria appointment of agents and he thought that a great deal of good might be done by the Commonwealth Government in that direction. The State Government had important information as the result of its two years' experience of agents, but it had never been consulted. He did not like the Federal Government starting a department without giving due consideration to the State Government. The expenditure of the Victoria Agricultural department had been increased by £48,000 in three years.

PREFERMENT IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The fact that several important vacancies in the diocese of Melbourne will have to be filled during the next few weeks is causing keen interest in Anglican church circles, and much speculation is rife as to the clergymen likely to be selected for preferment. Christ Church, South Yarra, rendered vacant by the retirement of Canon Tucker, is recognised as one of the "prizes" of the church, and St. Thomas's, Moonee Ponds, and St. Paul's, Geelong the incumbencies of which are vacant, are also important parishes. The refusal of Canon Wise, of Goodwood, South Australia, to allow himself to be nominated for Christ Church, South Yarra says the "Age" has given considerable satisfaction to the clergy of Victoria, but the alleged offer from parochial sources to Canon Wise has been severely criticised. The clergy complain that for some years past many of the best and most influential positions in the church in Victoria, an especially in the diocese of Melbourne, have been filled by outsiders, and generally at the instigation of parochial nominators, who are very imperfectly informed as to the qualifications of clergymen, even in their own diocese. Some of these appointments have proved to be more or less successful, but many of them have been the reverse, and it is only when it is too late that the parochial authorities discover that occasional sermons, vague rumour, or an active canvass of personal friends constitute very insufficient foundation for the life appointment of unknown men to responsible positions in the church or in the State. In no department of life other than the church would such proceedings be tolerated for a moment, and experience in the past should make parochial nominators hesitate, and diocesan nominators absolutely refuse, to cast reflection on locally ordained and trained clergymen by continuing these importations. It is rumoured, however, that several parochial nominators connected with vacant parishes contemplate action on the lines indicated, and apparently intend to utterly ignore the experience of the past and the claims of the local clergy. It is to be hoped that the diocesan nominators will, when the time comes, refuse to countenance this undesirable and unpatriotic course.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

The Manly ferry steamer Brighton broke down opposite the Heads at Sydney at 9-30 on Tuesday, and was anchored until taken by the steamer Woy Woy in tow. Scarcely half a mile had been traversed however, when the tow-line snapped. The Woy Woy then left for assistance, and while away the Brighton drifted towards the rocks at South Middle Head. The vessel was again anchored until the Bingarra made an attempt at rescue. The two hawsers, however, broke in the attempt, but shortly before midnight the passengers were taken off by the Kuringgai. In doing this a disgraceful scene occurred. There were some 500 passengers on board, and several male passengers, in their anxiety to catch the late trams and trains, made a dash to get aboard the Kuringgai. A large number of women and children were making a similar attempt and some confusion reigned. Families became parted and women fainted, while the screams of the children added to the confusion. The transhipment, however, took place without any mishap.

A.

AGAINST THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope that the following few lines would find space enough in your widespread paper. It is indeed sad to note that the "Bombay Gazette" takes no special note of the English and Country Liquor Sellers' Deputation to the Collector Mr. Hatch. The triennial sale of liquor shops by public auction was to take place on the 26th ultimo, but as the conditions of sale were very rigorous there was a general protest against it and it is gratifying to note that our Collector Mr. Hatch has lent a sympathetic ear to their grievance and has postponed the sale to the 5th and 6th of the current month. Thanks to our Temperance Society there is a sweeping reduction of 41 liquor shops and as a consequence they have brought poverty and despair to the doors at least of a few families who entirely depended on this business. The Society has done this under the pretext of reducing drunkenness, but at the cost of ruining so many families, and far from cheapening the price of the liquor they have made it dear and thus lightened the purse of the poor, for from my experience in this business, I can prove that those who are habituated to drinking would continue to drink the same quantity even at a high price or even running the risk of incurring debt and as a result they carry a heavier purse to their families than before. Their strenuous efforts of so many years have come to nothing which is apparent from the increase in the quantity of the liquor sold every year and a corresponding increase in the revenue of our Government. The only good they have effected is the prohibition of selling liquor to children, but even here the Society would be baffled in its good attempt, for these people would resort to cheating and tactics. By this reduction of shops, the poor mill-hands and working class will have to walk up a greater distance to take their usual peg in the morning, and thus cause an unnecessary waste of time, and as time and work go hand in hand, they would do less work and consequently receive less wages. Here again the pinch of poverty is visible in family life, due to the supposed benefit given by our worthy Temperance Society. As Shakespeare says "Ill blows the wind that does no body good" and as every misery is a blessing in disguise, these dreary liquor merchants have become rampant, and shaken off laziness, and have at least seen that concentration and unity are the chief factors in business life, they are endeavouring to form an association of their own and I feel pleasure in taking note, that a fair subscription has been got up, for its maintenance and a monthly trifling fee enforced on every English and Country Liquor shopkeepers and Refreshment Bar-holders. In this way the long felt want of Union is after all has its birth, though during very turbulent times.—Yours &c.

B. E. D.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

THE MUTINY VETERANS' FUND.

FURTHER APPEAL BY LORD ROBERTS.

Three hundred Rescues from Workhouses.

THEATRICAL GENEROSITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Lord Roberts, in a further appeal on behalf of the Mutiny and Crimean Veterans' Fund, says that the release of three hundred Veterans who are inmates of workhouses, will begin in a fortnight's time.

The Lord Mayor of London has convened a meeting of Mayors and Provosts of the Kingdom for 18th March to enlist the co-operation of the Municipalities.

Numerous entertainments on behalf of the fund are being organized, including a great affair to be given in the Albert Hall by the leading members of the theatrical profession.

THE PREMIER.

Improvement Maintained.

EFFECTS OF INFLUENZA.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Sir Thomas Barlow yesterday, again visited Sir H Campbell-Bannerman, who had passed a bad night.

A bulletin was subsequently issued stating that an attack of influenza has somewhat tried the strength of the patient's heart, but that his general condition is fairly good.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Heavy Fighting at Casablanca.

FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

General Damade's force has had a whole day's fighting in the Casablanca Hinterland losing thirteen killed and forty wounded.

The cavalry sustained forty-three of these casualties in getting clear of a bad entanglement.

The enemy were finally repulsed.

Trouble threatens in the South of the Oran province, where the garrison has been depleted to reinforce General Damade.

A force of 3,500 Moors is assembled on the frontier.

M. Clemenceau had a special conference with M. Fallieres yesterday afternoon, after a series of conferences with Ministers, General Lyantey and the Minister for Morocco.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The French Government is consulting General Leyantey as to the advisability of constructing a light railway from Casablanca to Berrechid the latter, which is strongly fortified, becoming the base of future operations.

COLLAPSE OF A TUNNEL.

Heavy Casualties in Switzerland.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A telegram from Brigue, in Switzerland, states that the hotel and Engineers' offices at the entrance to the Loetschberg tunnel have collapsed in consequence of some tunnel operations.

Thirteen men were killed and many injured.

TURKISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Members Leave for Kotur.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A Russian telegram states that the Turkish Boundary Commissioners have left Urumiah and have proceeded to Kotur.

SNOWSTORMS IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Several trains were snowed up in Scotland on Saturday.

The remarkable case was one in which eighteen passengers were imprisoned for twenty-seven hours.

Three snow-ploughs which were sent to their relief became embedded in drifts, at different points.

SOCIALISTS IN PRUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Prussian Socialists have declared a one day general strike on March 18th, on the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution of 1848, to protest against the non-revision of the franchise.

Disorders are apprehended.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Cannes.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Marquis of Linlithgow and Major-General William Paske.

[As Earl of Hopetoun Lord Linlithgow was first Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. He was only forty-eight. His son Lord Hopetoun, a minor, succeeds to the titles and estates.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," with the English Mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Himalaya," left for Colombo and Australia, also at 7 p.m., to-day.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

To-day's Debate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The great interest attaches to to-day's debate in the House of Commons on Mr. J. A. Macdonald's resolution regarding the reduction of Armaments.

Mr. Asquith will move an amendment declaring that the House supports the Government in making Naval and Military economies consistent with the adequate defence of the British Dominions.

THE LOETSCHBERG DISASTER.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Loetschberg tunnel disaster was due to a rush of air following an immense avalanche.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS EXECUTED.

LATER.

The seven Russian Terrorists who were sentenced, to death by the St Petersburg Court Martial have been hanged.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

One of the Russian Terrorists recently hanged, who posed as an Italian Journalist named Calvino, was proved to be a Polish revolutionary.

He had in his possession a passport stolen from Calvino who is safe in Italy.

CLOSE OF THE ZAKKA EXPEDITION.

Demobilization Ordered.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Newspapers heartily congratulate General Willcocks and also Lord Kitchener on the demonstration of the efficiency of the Army given by the operations against the Zakka Khels.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Force arrives in Peshawar to-day.

All the wounded are doing well and the troops are in good health.

The march out was rendered an unpleasant experience by severe weather.

Demobilisation has been ordered and will be carried out by the General Officer, commanding the Peshwar Division.

ALL INDIA WEAVING COMPETITION.

Mr. Chatterton's Addrsss.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

At the Conference in conneciion with the All-India Weaving Competition held to-day at the School of Arts, representatives were present from different parts of India. Proceedings began by Mr. Alfred Chatterton, proposing Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetti to the Chair. In doing so Mr. Chatterton said that they were very fortunate that the first practical Industrial Conference was able to secure for its President, a gentleman who had practical knowledge of training and who belonged to a class that practised that trade.

Mr. Theagaraya Chetti, in the course of an excellent speech, said :—Gentlemen—On the whole the competition has been a decided success. I earnestly hope this will be reprinted and form a special feature at the next Industrial Exhibition that will be held in Madras. A part of the National Congress programme competition has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt the superiority of the improved fly-shuttle loom over the country loom I have no hesitation in stating that the extended adoption of these fly-shuttle looms will yet enable our weaving population to hold their own against the competition of machine-made and imported goods.

From experiments which I have made in my weaving factory and from careful examination of several looms that have been exhibited and worked at competition, I am satisfied that the pit loom with fly-shuttle arrangement attached will become the ideal loom of the future and is bound to replace the ordinary country loom except, of course, in regard to the manufacture of solid bordered cloths.

Mrs. Besant's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

The third annual session of the South Indian Association was opened on Saturday in the hall of the Association by Mrs. Annie Besant who delivered the inaugural Address on Eastern and Western Ideals. She referred to the speech in which Mr. Disraeli said it might be that in the changes among nations, time might come for a change of the centre of the Empire from West to East when, perhaps, the Monarch of the British Empire may be enthroned on the great peninsula of India and not in a little island of the northern seas.

She told her audience that if that dreaming of the great Hebrew should prove true, then you must grow into manhood on citizenship; you must develop qualities that mark a nation that is free; your nation should be an integral part in the mighty council that will rule a world-like Empire; the Indian voice shall articulate expression alike to words of Western thinkers—a mighty ideal and splendid possibility. But during such possibilities let us not be parents of pride, but parents of duty and sense of responsibility and those nations only are of liberty who as citizens and men of self-control shall marshall themselves to conquer their passions so that in such an India, the centre of the Empire shall be established.

Mr. Theagaraya Chetti proceeded to discuss the best means of developing the weaving industry under following heads :—

1. Establishment of properly equipped central factory with full complement of experts qualified to carry on experiments.

(a) In improving existing machinery so as to suit Indian requirements, specially in regard to hand-loom weaving and sizing.

(b) In investigating and improving process of dying.

2. Conducting demonstrations with improved hand-loom and other machinery at the principal weaving centres in the Presidency.

3. Introducing weaving as part of technical instruction in village schools where the weaving population is fairly large.

4. Formation of Co-operative Societies at all important weaving centres.

DEATH OF LIEUT. ABRAHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 2.

Another sudden death is reported viz., of Lieut. W. Abraham at the early age of 39. The deceased who held a Commission in the African Cavalry Guards was interred yesterday morning with full Military Honours. All the Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces were present and also a Squadron from his Corps.

The late Lieutenant was most popular with those with whom he came in contact.

The cause of death is attributed to apoplexy supervening from sunstroke while shikaring.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

EXPLOSION IN NATAL.

Sixty-Seven Deaths Feared.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Eight natives who were entombed in the Glencon colliery by the explosion on Thursday have been rescued.

A second explosion took place yesterday, and entombed Mr. Muir (Inspector of Mines), five other Europeans, and 25 natives.

As the probability of further explosions is imminent fresh rescue parties are not allowed to enter the mine.

It is feared that 67 persons have perished.

The Commonwealth's Shipping Legislation.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the General Chamber of Shipping, the Attorney-General (Sir W. S. Robson), referring to a passage in the Chamber's annual report regarding the Commonwealth's shipping legislation, emphasised the point that the motherland cheerfully bore substantially the whole burden of the navy, without which the vast coastline of Australia would be unable to preserve immunity from foreign attack for twelve months. The motherland should at least expect the right to trade without practically prohibitive restrictions along a coast she had to guard. (Cheers).

The statesmen of Australia, he continued, should be courteously but clearly informed that this legislation would not pass unnoticed, and it would not fail, if persisted with, to produce an effect on the public opinion of Great Britain, which Australian statesmen would do well to ponder over.

British Politics.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISORDERS.

The Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. W. A. McArthur (Liberal) shortly before he resigned his seat, and which provided for the appointment of commissioners to deal with ecclesiastical disorders, was talked out.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, (Conservative), laid emphasis on the statement that since the Royal Commission on ecclesiastical matters had reported certain practices had been dropped in many places at the instance of the bishops.

Mr. S. Walsh, (Labour), declared that a disestablishment amendment submitted by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman (Liberal), was not within a half century of practical politics.

Great Britain's Defences.

A LIBERAL ORGAN'S HINT TO MINISTERS.

The "Nation," a Liberal weekly journal, edited by Mr. H. W. Massingham, declares that if Mr. R. B. Haldane, (Secretary of State for War) and Lord Tweedmouth, (First Lord of the Admiralty), are unable to keep the cost of the army and navy within the bounds that a Democratic House of Commons willingly sanctions, they must give place to others.

Austria and Russia.

THE NOVIBAZAR RAILWAY.

The "Neu Freie Presse," published at Vienna, states that the treaty of Berlin will not allow Montenegro to permit the construction of railways across her territory without Austria's consent, and it is doubtful that this consent will be given for the construction of a line greatly neutralising the value of Austria's projected railway from Mitrovitza to Novibazar.

Motherland and the Colonies.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Mr. G. R. Parkin, author of "Imperial Federation," speaking at Toronto, declared that British protection was Canada's salvation. If Canada had been left to herself the Vancouver riots would have been discussed under the guns of Japanese battleships.

Speech by Mr. Haldane.

Mr. Haldane, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, said that the broad defence of the nation rested on the supremacy of the sea. If they lost that then they lost the mainspring of their defence, as the military power of Great Britain was based on her sea power. Let them listen to no one urging them to do with a navy without an army. The two services should stand or fall together.

The Census of the Empire.

Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General, for New South Wales, and Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., who are members of a committee appointed to prepare proposals for a uniform census of the Empire, suggest a better presentation of the results of the British census.

Morocco.

MOORS DEFEATED BY SPANIARDS.

A Spanish force under General Marina, has occupied Marchica, on the north coast of Morocco, after a slight skirmish with the Moors.

Rugby Football.

NEW ZEALAND DEFEATS NORTHERN UNION.

The New Zealand team of professional Rugby footballers yesterday defeated the Northern Union by a goal and two tries to a goal and one try. Three thousand spectators were present. The weather was stormy. The Northerners pressed throughout the first half, scoring five points to nil. The final stages were fiercely contested, the referee finding it necessary to caution the players. The New Zealanders scored twice just before time.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Nawab Nadur Jung of Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 2.

News has come to hand of a drowning fatality in one of the tanks at Indur, the victim being the second son of Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Commander of His Highness the Nizam's Forces. The deceased nobleman, Nawab Nadur Jung, in company with his uncle Nawab Mumtaz Yar-ud-Dowla, were out in a boat shooting duck, when somehow it capsized and the young Nawab was drowned, though most strenuous efforts were made to save him. His uncle was insensible when taken from the water and is now suffering from the effects of the immersion.

The deceased Nawab was a promising young man and a good all-round sportsman. He filled the position of District Engineer at Indur, having successfully passed out of Cooper's Hill. The news of his death has cast a gloom over Hyderabad society, both European and Native.

The funeral obsequies were performed in the Mahomedan Cemetery at Saifabad this morning.

Much sympathy is felt for the deceased's family.

DEATH OF KHAN SAHIB SENDHE KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 2.

A familiar personage to Delhi visitors and a staunch public servant, Khan Sahib Sendhe Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi, died on Saturday night from pericarditis.

The deceased was aged 54, was a Rajput of the Bhati caste, was born in Ferozepur and enlisted as a Constable in Delhi in 1876. Though quite illiterate his magnificent physique and masterful practical character and energy brought him to official notice and he was first recommended for good work following the Hindu-Mahomadan riots at Delhi in 1886. In 1887, similar rioting occurred at Rohtak which he personally successively quelled, though far exceeding his powers. He was tried but ultimately rewarded by promotion to Sub-Inspector, 1st Grade. He received the title of Khan Sahib for service during the Coronation Durbar and was promoted to Deputy Superintendent in December, 1906.

He is believed to have been recommended latterly for the title of Khan Bahadur.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP.

Dr. Pym Passes away at Poona.

We regret to announce that the Bishop succumbed to his illness at Poona yesterday. His Lordship had been ailing for months and had had several serious attacks of illness since the deeply regretted sudden death of Mrs. Pym from cholera at Poona three or four years ago. His Lordship felt the death of his wife deeply; and that event, and the ecclesiastical anxieties which had resulted from recent controversy undoubtedly undermined his health, so that he was unable to withstand the inroads of the disease which had for a long time been developing. His family will have the deepest sympathy of all Church people in India, for however strongly many of his flock have disagreed with his attempt to rectify what he regarded as ecclesiastical abuses in the diocese, no one will deny that he was not only thoroughly sincere in his object, but that he had the courage of his convictions and fought a losing battle in an earnest way.

The Right Reverend Walter Ruthven Pym, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, was born June 22nd, 1856, the third and eldest surviving son of Mr. Alexander Pym, a member of the well-known Bedfordshire family of that name. The Pyms to-day are represented by Mr. Guy Pym, the ex-Member for Bedford, who still resides at Sandy in that County, while not far off, at Hasell Hall, resides Mr. Francis Pym, J.P., D.L., where, we believe, Mr. and Lady Jane Pym, the late Bishop's grandfather and grandmother, resided half a century ago. The late Bishop as a boy, was first tutored at Bedford Grammar School. From there he went to Magdalen College, Cambridge, and duly graduated M. A. His first charge was the curacy of Lytham, in Lancashire, where he met the lady whom he married, and whose death, as already stated, occurred in India in 1904, and by whom the Bishop had six sons and two daughters. He later on became curate in charge of St. John's, Miles Platting; and in 1883 he became Vicar of Wentworth and domestic chaplain to the late Earl Fitz-William, whose seat, Wentworth Woodhouse, is in the Vicar's parish, and is one of the three largest private houses in England. Thereabouts Dr Pym remained for ten years, during that period also serving as Vicar of St. Andrew's, Sharrow, until at the end of the decade Lord Fitz-William appointed him to the vacant vicariate of Rotherham, his Lordship's county town. For five years Dr. Pym continued what was no doubt the happiest period of his working career. Rotherham is in a big sporting and industrial district, and his Lordship had none of the quiet ease which is the lot of country parsons in the southern half of rural England. Dr. Pym was always keen for work and ready to take his part in the moulding of English life and labour so far as his restricted sphere permitted. He became a member of the Sheffield School Board; and received promotion as a rural dean and Proctor in convocation of York. Rotherham generally has meant an important future for its incumbent, and in 1898 Dr. Pym was offered and accepted the vacant Bishopric of Mauritius, whence he was transferred to Bombay in 1903.

His Lordship sailed for India, and when his baggage was on board he received the offer of the Mastership of his old College, Magdalene, at Cambridge. The offer was not perhaps absolutely too late; and if it were possible for him to have accepted that offer it is easy to imagine the struggle that Dr. Pym must have had between his inclination and his duty. Ninety Magdalen men in a hundred, we should say, would prefer the Mastership of their old College to any Indian or Colonial bishopric. But Dr. Pym may have had no choice. At any rate he must have long known that to him Bombay could be no bed of roses.

At not much more than half a century of years he has passed away, we trust without great physical suffering, but we are sure with the conviction that he had done his duty.

Dr Pym will be interred this morning at Poona.

REVISED CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Proposed Addition to Section 93 A.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 2.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha in Lahore a public meeting of Hindus was held to request the Supreme Legislative Council to include the following section proposed by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh in the revised Civil Procedure Code.

Section 93 A. 1—The Court may also, upon an application by any two or more persons, having the like interest, and having obtained the like consent, direct any trustee of such Charity to cause to be prepared and filed in the Court, within such time as may be specified in the Order, a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the Trust property, for a period not exceeding three years, next proceeding the date of the application.

2. Such accounts, when filed in the Court, shall be open to inspection by the public.

3. A Trustee who fails to comply with any such direction shall be removed, and a suit for that purpose be instituted, unless he can show good cause for such failure.

Lala Ram Saran Das, Rais of Lahore, was selected to take the Chair; and among those also present were the Hon. Mr. Harkishen Lal, Rai Saheb Bishen Das, Gunpat Rai, Lala Sangham Lal, Pundit Sunder Mal and Mr. Roshan Lal.

The Secretary explained to the audience that the suggested section involved no new principle and was merely a supplement to section 92 of the revised Code relating to Charitable Endowments. The procedure laid down in the latter Section was, however, a cumbrous one. Members of the public, interested in a Charitable Institution were, therefore, averse to having recourse to the existing remedy for insuring the satisfactory management of Charitable Endowments. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh had proposed the insertion of the above Section 93 A in the new Code with a view to preventing the revenues derived from the Endowments in question from being misspent or squandered or applied to a purpose foreign to the objects with which the endowments were made.

The Committee appointed to consider the Bill had not, however, seen their way to embody the Section in the new Code although they had recorded their sympathy with the object which the learned Doctor had in view. They were of opinion that the question was one of policy, or on which the public opinion of the Committees interested should first be obtained. They thought that the question affected, primarily, Hindus, and to a less extent Muhammadans, and that they did not feel justified in recommending the adoption of the proposed important amendment unless the leaders of two communities expressed their approval of it in unequivocal terms.

In conclusion the Secretary assured the gathering that the suggested Section was urgently called for and that its insertion in the revised Code could give Government no hand in the managment of Charitable Endowments.

Lala Kapat, the Editor of the local Punjab "Samachar," then moved the first resolution which stated the urgent necessity for the suggested amendment and recommended its inclusion in the Civil Procedure Code. The Resolution was supported by Lala Dawaka Das, M. A., Pleader, who remarked that generally speaking Charitable Endowments in India were mismanaged, that the proposed Section was calculated to prompt trustees of Charities to take steps to remedy the evil, and that mischievously inclined persons would not find it easier under the suggested law to needlessly interfere with the management of endowments.

Pundit Rambhaj supported the resolution and suggested that it should have added to it words to the effect that if application proved to be frivolous and vexatious, applicants should be made to pay the money spent in preparing the accounts demanded.

A amended resolution was carried unanimously.

We learn that the 1st Company of the 1st Sappers and Miners at Rawalpindi and the 6th Company of the 1st Sappers and Minners at Peshawar will change stations in 1908-1909.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

SUNNI AND SHIA.

An evening contemporary is responsible for the statement that a Committee of Mahomedans is to be appointed with two high Government officials as joint chairmen to discuss ways and means for the prevention of disturbance at future celebrations of the Muharram. One must confess that the statement, if indeed it is true, embodies a move in the right direction and that a properly constituted Committee of the kind proposed might do a great deal to aid the Police Commissioner in enforcing order at a season of considerable frenzy and excitement. Of course, each Sunni and each Shia community will have to be adequately represented on the Committee: the Khojas, Bohras, Mughals, Julhais, the Memons, the Konkanis, Deccanis, Pathans, and Sidis must each have a spokesman to voice their views and claims: and the two European officials, one of whom will presumably be the Police Commissioner, will act partly as arbitrators between the two main sects and partly as counsel for Government and the Executive. There are several questions of vital importance which a Committee of this kind might very well discuss and settle once for all, such for example, as the route to be taken by this or that "tazia," the limits within or without which drumming or the beating of breasts should take place, the extent to which 'lathis' should be carried and the regulations to be observed at certain notorious foci of lawlessness like the Bohrah masjid, in Doctor Street. If once permanently constituted the Committee might well remain in semi-permanent session for a month or two prior to each annual Muharram and discuss and settle any fresh causes of complaint that may arise in the case of any of the Mahomedan communities, who take part in the annual observance. In this way, the Committee might be of considerable assistance to the authorities, and might also advise as to the number of tabuts and tazias to be licensed in any one year and even direct their influence to getting the total number gradually reduced, if such a course seemed desirable. The individual members also might arrange to be about the place and within call at the actual time of the procession, so as to act as mediators on occasion arising. One of the most remarkable features of the recent disturbances appears to have been the complete absence from the scene of anyone who could be called a leader of any particular sect or community; and it was partly in consequence of this absence of Musalman leadership and authority that the whole brunt of an unpleasant business fell upon the shoulders of the Police. One can only hope that, when the blameworthy have been suitably dealt with in respect of their share in the recent outbreak, a Committee of the nature indicated by the evening press will be formed to try and completely obviate all chance of a similar outbreak in future years.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Practically the whole of the last sitting of the Corporation was occupied in a discussion of the Government project of Advisory Councils. Among those who spoke most fluently and at greatest length was Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, who always does his best to press the claims of the Mahomedan community to better representation: and on principle he was probably justified in strongly advocating the view that the person chosen to represent any particular profession or sect or religion on the Advisory Council, whether imperial or provincial, should himself belong to that profession or sect. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla is, so far as one can judge, by no means wrong in holding that up to the present the Mahomedans, at least in Bombay, have not been granted representation in any degree proportionate to their numerical strength. Take for example, the question of Justices of the Peace. The chief functions of the Justices of the Peace in the Island of Bombay, are to sign and attest documents for illiterate persons and to elect sixteen members to the Corporation at the triennial elections. As the Mahomedans, as a body, are perhaps the most illiterate of all the main divisions of population in the city, it follows that the number of them who are created Justices of the Peace should be at least as large, if not larger than the number chosen from the more literate communities while, so far as the Municipal elections are concerned, the present paucity of Mahomedan Justices simply means that the community at large is greatly handicapped in the struggle for adequate representation on the body which controls all our urban affairs. So far as one can judge from the list, annually published by Government, the Mahomedans possess among themselves fewer Justices of the Peace than either the Hindus or Parsis; and are consequently severely handicapped in both the directions alluded to above. And yet it is stated that there are now in the city a large and an increasing number of well-educated Mahomedans, any one of whom might most suitably fulfil the none too arduous duties of a Justice of the Peace, and who, if so created, might be of considerable assistance to the illiterate masses of his co-religionists and might help to voice their interests in current affairs. Speaking generally, there can be little doubt that the Indian Musalman population is rallying together for a more forward policy and that during recent years it has made a serious attempt to play a larger part in the general educational development of the country. In that account, if on no other, it would be a wise policy to encourage the community by giving them at least equal facilities for representation with the hitherto more advanced, but occasionally far less numerous, communities. If it is eventually deemed impossible to at present grant them greater facilities for representation on the larger councils of the country, they might at least be given greater facilities in small urban areas like Bombay, by appointing a larger number of their educated confreres to be Justices of the Peace. Apart from the question of representation, the report adopted by the Corporation as a reply to the Government proposals, contained no clause of any great importance and in fact was, as a whole, somewhat cursory and disappointing. It is unlikely indeed to be of any great assistance to the authorities in arriving at a decision upon the very momentous questions involved, which actually subtend the immense subject of the future government of India: nor perhaps is this a matter for surprise when one remembers that the Corporation is composed of seventy-two members widely differing in race, religion and political opinion. The man who could frame a reply on a subject of this character, acceptable to each and everyone of the seventy-two councillors, would indeed be a superhuman genius.

THE NEW THEATRE.

Everyone has long recognized that Bombay City is undergoing a revolution of a radical and far-reaching nature, and that before another generation has passed away the city that one knows now will have disappeared for ever and yielded place to an enormous capital founded and ever expanding upon a firm basis of industrial progress and augmented trade. All the old land-marks, will in the course of another thirty years have vanished; narrow and congested thoroughfares, like Abdul Rehman Street, will, let us hope, have disappeared for ever or have been widened out of recognition: and the old rice-lands, at the north of the island, will have been filled up, traversed by fine roads, and converted into a great residential quarter. Among the many signs indicative of this silent but huge revolution one may take the construction of the new Empire Theatre by the Bombay Building Company. Bombay has boasted of theatres for many years: she had one as early as the first half of the eighteenth century situated on the old Bombay Green, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral; but without exception these edifices were uncomfortable, small, badly-planned, dirty and entirely unworthy of the capital of the Presidency. This fact must have impressed itself upon the Bombay Building Company and fully justified it in taking time by the forelock, and constructing a play-house, wholly worthy of the greater city of the future. Thanks to the architectural skill of Mr. Payne, Bombay can now invite the best companies of actors to amuse her, in the full knowledge that the stage-accommodation for those companies is ample and well-designed and that the audience will no longer be debarred from attendance by fear of heat and general discomfort.

Both the entertainments hitherto given in the new theatre have been well worthy of support. That on the opening night was engineered by Mr. Baliwalla, who has attained fame for his own impersonations throughout the length and breadth of India, and introduced the audience to a side of native life, namely, the theatrical, with which the European is as a rule wholly unfamiliar. The second entertainment, in aid of a fund for the establishment of a children's sanatorium at Varsova, was organized and performed with remarkable success by European amateurs, and ought to have resulted in an appreciable addition to the fund. It would be invidious to single out any one of the actors for special commendation; but one cannot let the subject pass without congratulating Mr. Cooper upon his delineation of the plebeian "John Duck" and those responsible for the management of the play upon the excellent way in which it was staged. The object of the charity is an altogether worthy one, and if as a result of the two nights entertainment, the promoters are enabled to seriously consider the construction of a sea-side retreat, designed to save the children of the city from phthisis and other insidious diseases, it will be the crowning-point of an already well-deserved success.

EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Views of the City Trust.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, presiding. The Trustees resumed consideration of the letter from the Government asking their views about the expansion of Bombay.

The Trustees discussed the draft proposals for submission to the Government. The draft proposals were to the effect that the Board were of opinion that extensive reclamations between the Marine Lines Station and Colaba Point might in course of time be required for the growing needs of the city; that they did not think that the question regarding Trombay should be at present considered and they thought that it would be available for the wealthy population if they so wished; that the question of developing the area north of the island should first be taken in hand; that the question of reclamation be held in abeyance for fifteen years until its urgency or otherwise became very apparent; that if it was possible the Victoria Terminus should be adopted as the terminus for all main traffic into Bombay; that it was not desirable to dispense with the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Grant Road and Church Gate Street having regard to the proved convenience to a very large number and to the fact that the development of the areas in the north of the island would result in increased traffic; that the electrification of the railway between Bandra and Colaba would be desirable; and that a cheap train for working classes was not necessary.

The draft also contained schemes for the widening of roads from the north to the south of the city.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the scheme was an excellent one, but he thought they should also consider the question of cost.

The Chairman said they were only to give their opinion, irrespective of the question of cost. The Government had asked their opinion with a view to go to the Government of India with a strong case for financial resources.

Mr. Ibrahim: The whole question is what financial responsibility would be thrown on the city.

The Chairman: We shall have time to discuss that question afterwards.

Mr. Ibrahim: Once we are committed to these various gigantic schemes, the Government of India will ask us to pay for them.

Sir Sassoon David: There is not the slightest indication in the letter that the Government want us to pay the cost. They only want to know what would be the best scheme for developing and improving the city. When the Government ask us to pay for the scheme we might then say that it is beyond our resources.

The Chairman said they would say in their representation that they put forward the scheme without committing themselves to the utilisation of the resources.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said the Government had not asked the question of costs. But, if the Board wanted to make that point more clear, it might be added that they put forward the scheme without committing themselves to the utilisation of their resources.

Mr. Ibrahim: Our past experience is that the burden of cost is put upon the shoulders of the ratepayers.

The Chairman asked if the Corporation was considering the question.

Mr. Ibrahim: The Corporation has asked their Executive Engineer and the Health Officer to submit their reports on the subject.

The proposals were then considered in detail.

The question of reclamation between Marine Lines and Colaba was first considered.

Sir Sassoon David: According to Government requirements we have to consider the question of allocating suitable sites for residential purposes for the well-to-do class of people.

Mr. Wacha: The question asked by the Government is a very extraordinary proposition. It is morally wrong to artificially check the population from going where it wanted to. The poor people would follow the well-to-do wherever they went. It is not morally right to take money from all tax-payers and then to put one class of tax-payers in the most eligible locality.

The Chairman: This is rather a Socialistic view.

Mr Wacha: Yes it is; but Socialism is coming to the front all the world over.

Sir Sassoon said that as the Government had asked for their opinion on this question, he thought the only suitable place would be the reclamation at Back Bay.

Mr. Wacha: It is not so. They have already raised a Chinese wall in Hornby Road by allowing large buildings to be erected which have obstructed breezes from passing into town. A new Chinese wall should not be allowed to be erected at Back Bay.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey thought that as the general feeling was against reclamation it was no use discussing the question.

Sir Sassoon David moved an amendment to the effect that the Board were of opinion that the extensive reclamations between the Marine Lines Station and Colaba point would certainly be required for the residences of the well-to-do class.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Wacha proposed another amendment to the effect that for the preservation of the public health of the city the reclamation from Colaba to Chowpatti should never be entertained by Government for the purposes of residence.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was also lost.

The original proposition was agreed to.

The other proposals were then discussed and agreed to after some discussion. And it was arranged that the Chairman should bring them up before them in the form of a letter for further consideration together with the proposals regarding communications in the city, which were not discussed at the meeting.

Sir Bhalchahdra Krishna intimated during the the discussion his intention of moving an amendment to the effect that the two present terminal stations at Bori Bunder and at Colaba should be retained and that existing arrangements should not be disturbed.

RUTLAM JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 2

Seth KevaldasTribhovandas, a well-known Millowner of Ahmedabad, has been elected President of the second Sthanakvoi Jain Conference to be held at Rutlam on the 27th instant.

THE "Indian Daily News" comments severely on the sentence imposed upon Myers in the recent murder case on the ground that he was found guilty upon a charge on which the witnesses were not cross-examined.

MR. STANLEY ISMAY, C.S.I., I.C.S., (retired) has been appointed Chief Judge of Mysore, in the room of the late Mr. Lewis Moore. Mr. Ismay spent the whole of his career in the Central Provinces in the Revenue and Judicial services, rising to be Judicial Commissioner in 1897. He retired in November, after thirty-five years service.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned a provision of Rs. 11,05,000 to be spent by the Tanjore District Board for the construction of the Nidamangalam Mannargudi and Tiru-turaipundi-Vedaranniyam lines.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BETTING IN FRANCE.

Cricket in England.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

VERY SATISFACTORY.

The manner the affairs in connection with the purely athletic portion of the Olympic Games are being carried out is very satisfactory and the officials concerned are displaying a very thorough grasp of the requirements. One very notable matter is that any profit derived from the Trial Games, will be allotted towards paying the expenses of the British competitors. This latter is a trifle misleading, as it really only refers to Home athletes and not to over-seas Britishers as well. The Trial Games on May 30th are likely to be a very big affair, as Scotch, Welsh and Irish cracks will be joining in and possibly there will be a decent sum to devote towards the training expenses of our champions. If the sum is not large enough then it is to be hoped a public subscription will be engineered, so as to ensure that no possible scorer of a point is overlooked or insufficiently trained through the want of funds.

The Stadium, where the Olympic Games are to be held during the third and fourth weeks of July, will also be the scene of the English Athletic Championship meeting on July 4th. This may be a good thing for the Association, but it will probably detract somewhat from the Olympic Games which commence twelve days later. In the interest of the latter the entries for the championship ought to be restricted to Britishers this year and it would have been better to hold the meeting outside the Metropolis, and some weeks earlier.

SHRUBB'S OPINIONS.

Alfred Shrubb has been giving his opinions of American sportsmen and athletes. He evidently does not think much of the distance runners on the other side of the Atantic, but he speaks well of the hospitable treatment he received. This so impressed him that he contemplates another visit early in the spring and if this comes to pass, he will journey to the Pacific coast. Before going away, Shrubb would like to meet Albert Aldridge, also a Sussex man, who succeeded Shrubb as ten miles champion Aldridge is an amateur and has done no running since 1906, but if he re-entered the arena, he would be hard to beat at ten or fifteen miles. His best performance was when he won the ten miles championship in 1905, his time being 51 mins. 49 secs. The merit of this is all the greater, when one remembers that he was well in front at three miles and had to make the rest of his running by himself. Aldridge would be ill-advised to leave the amateur ranks for the sake of running Shrubb, though he would probably beat the latter at fifteen miles. They met at Manchester over the distance in Shrubb's amateur days and after the latter had shown the way for about twelve miles, he was outrun by both Appleby and Aldridge, while the former again beat Shrubb in a subsequent race and created a new world's record.

CYCLING.

Mention has before been made to the difference between French and English cycling authorities as to the definition of an amateur. Matters were advanced another stage at Paris a few days ago, when Mr. Britten of England raised the question at a meeting of the International Cyclist Union. The French delegates openly stated that abuses were tolerated in England that would not be stood a day in France and inferred that our amateurs did sub rosa what French amateurs were permitted to do openly. The whole matter will now be considered by a sub-committee and it is hoped to bring about a broad definition of an amateur, which will be satisfactory to all countries affiliated to the International Cyclist Union.

BOXING.

Everyone is disgusted with the performance of Jack Palmer against Tommy Burns at Wonderland on Monday. Many people wonder at his finding backing to the extent of £500, and there are some who doubt that this amount was actually at stake. If Palmer was satisfied to enter the ring with Burns for the sake of the loser's end of the receipts, that was his own affair, but sportsmen did not expect he would show such a want of pluck. It is consoling to think Burns is a Britisher by birth though it is true he comes of French-German parents, as his real name—Noah Brusso—denotes. Why Moir and Palmer should both make such as poor show against the visitor, is a study for deep thinkers. That they were genuinely afraid to face Burns, is the opinion of almost everyone who saw the contests, and this must to a great extent be attributed to Burn's great confidence. His actions and conduct generally in entering the ring, or rather square, is that of a man sure of victory, and to use an Americanism, he "gets his rival's nerve." Few of us recognise how great a part the mind plays in everything, and the man who enters into a contest with the fixed idea he is going to win is far more likely to succeed than one who has big doubts about it and no stomach for his task. Monday's contest was a farce and as one scribe put it, Palmer's attitude might be likened to a bashful girl who threw her apron over her face when before her lover. The Newcastle man buried his face in his hands and tried to shield his ribs with his arms, methods which enabled him to stay until the fourth round. Burns simply laughed at his rival and remarked "I never had such an easy fight in my life: I never met such a weak fighter, he did not face me at all." Moir now talks of again meeting Burns, but if anyone is willing to back him, they must be poor judges of form.

SKATING.

F. W. Dix of Northampton showed such good form when winning the English Amateur Skating Championship, that the National Skating Association felt justified in sending him to Davos Platz for the World's Championship. He failed to distinguish himself, however, and when one remembers the facilities Continental cracks have for practice, as compared to stay-at-home Englishmen, it is no wonder we are beaten at speed skating. Dix may also have been below par, as after the fast time he accomplished at Lingay Fen, he ought to have done better at Davos Platz. Four races were decided and the championship is awarded to the competitor scoring most points, with the proviso that he must win at least two. Pride of place went to O

France seventeen years ago, while the value of the Grand Prix has risen £4,000 to £12,000 as a consequence of the prosperity of the French Racing authorities, due in a great measure to the percentage out of the mutuel machines.

ITEMS.

S. H. Darling, who recently immigrated from Yatesbury in Wilts to Newmarket, was operated on for appendicitis last Sunday and is progressing favourably. Monitor is going on nicely in his Lincolnshire Handicap preparation and if the event is again to go to France, then M. Ephrussi's candidate is very likely to be the agency. Royal Rouge for which an offer of £7,000 was refused when the colt was fancied for Derby honours, is now looked on as an arch-rogue and he could not win a 66 sovs. steeplechase plate at Leicester this week.

FOOTBALL.

No fewer than eight new players were included in Ireland's team against England at Richmond on Saturday and there was a great deal of curiosity as to how they would shape. For fifteen minutes the Irish pack had the best of the scrummaging, but the weight of the Englishmen told in the long run. The usual dashing forward play of the Irishmen was missing and it is generally conceded that this is a lean year for Erin. Still the success of the home side must not be entirely attributed to the weakness of the visitors, though the display of the Englishmen was not brilliant. There were several glaring instances of faulty passing for which no excuse could be offered, as the day was perfect which meant a dry ball. A factor in England's win was the fine form of Williamson at half back. This talented player from South Africa was partnered by another Rhodes Scholar in Portus of New Zealand. The latter may give way to Davey of Cornwall who is well known in South Africa, in the match against Scotland. That Williamson and Portus are well worthy of a place in England's side, so far as ability is concerned, is certain, but many people think International teams should only consist of natives of the countries they represent. Before concluding with the match it may be added that upwards of 20,000 spectators were present at what will probably be the last International on the Richmond ground. Among the onlookers was the Jam of Nawanagar, otherwise "Ranji" of cricket fame, who looked very well.

Other matters of importance in the Rugby world, of late, were the defeat of Cardiff by Neath (5 points to 3) and of Devon by Cornwall 21 points to 3, the winners in each case being at home. This is only the second defeat of Cardiff this season, while the downfall of Devon puts that county out of the championship. Another important matter is the formation of a Royal Navy Rugby Union, which will not only "boom" the game among sailors, but also help it generally. Mention must also be made of the Northern Union v. New Zealand match at Stamford Bridge (London). In spite of the International at Richmond, nearly 15,000 spectators were present, which is a good start for a first professional match in the Metropolis.

CRICKET.

The result of the fourth Test Match at Melbourne has provided plenty of room for thought. Of course it was a big stroke of bad luck for the visitors that rain came on and spoilt the pitch after the Australians had finished their first innings. Most people say this is all in the game and we must put up with good and bad luck, as if there were no means of ensuring (or nearly so) that both sides should bat under equal conditions. Of course it was very disheartening to the Englishmen to have to bat on a bowler's pitch after starting so well. Still they looked to have a good chance half way through the Australian second venture, when the board showed 77 for 5 or only 186 runs on with 5 wickets to fall. Armstrong's splendid not-out innings of 133 with able support from Carter and Ransford altered the book of things however, so that the Englishmen's task of getting 495 was indeed a big one. The disappointing thing to cricketers at home was the wretched fight the N. C. C. men made, and when five such cracks as Hobbs, Hutchings, Rhodes, Braund and Crawford can only make 15 between them, their ability to fight an uphill battle does not commence to compare with some of the Australians' pluck nor with that of Barnes and Fielder of their own side. Before finishing with the Test Match one must draw attention to the mishaps to Test players. Jones, Trumper, Cotter and Hill all suffered from illness and now we learn Crawford has strained his heart while Humphreys has been operated on and neither is likely to take part in any more cricket during the tour.

Turning to home affairs, A. C. MacLaren is now Secretary to the Jam of Nawanagar and will not be able to play for Lancashire this season and the captaincy of the county team will be entrusted to A. H. Hornly. The retirement of Lord Dalmaney has also necessitated the election of a new captain for Surrey and this has been offered and accepted by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, a fine field and a capable batsman.

IN GENERAL.

Once again Celtic has prevailed over Glasgow Rangers in a Scottish cup tie and the winners will next meet Partick Thistle or Raith Rovers in the third round.

Harrison of England won the Grand Poule D' Essai with 16 kills out of 16 at the Monte Carlo Pigeon Shooting Tournament. The Grand Prix Du Casino, however, the chief event, went to Count Czernin of Austria with 15 out of 15.

Turnbull of Manchester United heads the list of goal scorers in the League, with a record of 21.

Newcastle United, last season's champions, managed to draw on visiting Manchester United, the prospective champions of the League for the present season.

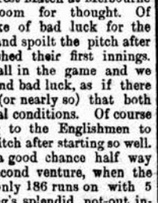
A. B. Postle of Australia must be a good runner, judging by his performances against B. R. Day of Blackpool, and his arrival in England is being awaited with much interest.

Mr. Neail is willing to wager £1,000 that Moir cannot stay six rounds against Tommy Burns.

The International Hockey match between Scotch and Welsh teams resulted in favour of the Scotch players by 2 goals to 1.

A Tug-of-War between an Elephant and Thirty Men was decided in London this week when the men won two straight pulls in 35 secs. and 10 secs. respectively, the pull being 24 feet.

Icilma.



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AGENTS, BOMBAY.

KAIRA AND ITS RAILWAY NEEDS.

A Town of Lost Greatness.

The following memorial of the inhabitants of Kaira has been sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council:—

"That Kaira is a very ancient town, as old as the times of the Mahabharat (B. C. 1400). It was the sadar station in the times of former Governments and was naturally selected as the Head Quarters of the District on account of its special position, when it came under British rule as early as the beginning of the 19th century; that it has some of the best bungalows and a large and beautiful church and is surrounded by a large wall; that it is situate on a high level on the river Vatrak and is consequently much cleaner than many other towns of it size; that the camp which is about a mile and half from the town is also situate on another river viz. Shedhi; that the town occupies a central and strategical position between Gujarat and Kathiawar and that consequently before the construction of Railways in this part of the Presidency it occupied a very high and prominent position in the commercial world of the Province of Gujarat not at all inferior to Ahmedabad as all the traffic from Cambay and other places on its south passed through it to Kathiawad and Ahmedabad side and vice versa; but that it is not favoured with any Railway connection, which if given, the town, we are confident, would regain its former greatness and commercial prosperity.

That as the construction of a Railway from Kapadvanj to Nariad viâ Mahudha is under the consideration of the Government, Your Excellency's humble memorialists most respectfully take this opportunity of imploring Your Excellency to connect Kaira with the proposed Kapadvanj line by joining the line with the main line at Mehmedabad instead of at Nariad and extending it from Mehmedabad to Kaira, and Your Excellency's memorialists crave indulgence to lay before Your Excellency the considerations set forth in the following paragraphs, which show the financial and other advantages of the Kaira-Kapadvanj line as herein proposed, over any other.

That the distance between Mahudha and Mehmedabad is 11 miles or a mile more than that between Mahudha and Nariad, the distance between Mehmedabad and Kaira is a little over 6 miles, and that between Nariad and Kaira is 13 miles. If the proposed line is joined with the main line at Mehmedabad instead of at Nadiad the necessity of building a bridge over the river Shedhi, which comes across the route from Mahudha to Nariad will be obviated and thus the construction of the line up to the junction at Mehmedabad would entail a smaller initial outlay.

That while the route from Mahudha to Nariad traverses only two petty and insignificant villages, that from Mahudha to Mehmedabad touches no less than 5 villages viz. Khatraj, Wanthawali, Kesra, Sirhunj and Bhamsa, two of which viz. Sirhunj and Wanthawali are large and prosperous villages with a population about 4,000 souls each. It is submitted therefore that it would be more profitable to join the proposed Kapadvanj line with the main line at Mehmedabad.

That as Ahmedabad is the commercial centre of the people of this District and as most of the goods traffic such as mangoes, wood and pulse from Kapadvanj side as well as from this side goes to Ahmedabad side, it would be more convenient and less costly to the public of Kapadwanj and other places through which the line will run if the proposed line is joined with the main line at Mehmedabad (Mehmedabad being nearer to Ahmedabad than Nariad). Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg respectfully to submit that as there is a Railway connection between Mehmedabad and Nadiad, no serious objections could be urged against the suggested modification. Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg leave to add in passing that the proposal for a Railway line from Mehmedabad to Dakor, viâ Mahudha, with a branch line from Mahudha to Kapadvanj, in place of the proposed Nariad Kapadwanj line, put forward by "Praja Bandhu," the leading paper of Ahmedabad, in its issues of the 2nd and 9th September 1906, has its merits and deserves sympathetic consideration.

It may further be noted that the Anand-Dakore Line start from Anand and the Ahmedabad-Prantij Line from Ahmedabad; and if the proposed Kapadvanj line is constructed from Nariad, it would leave a distance of about 11 miles only between the two junctions viz. Anand and Nariad. The distance between Anand and Mehmedabad is about 22 miles and that between Mehmedabad and Ahmedabad which is the junction of the Prantij Line is about 18 miles. If, therefore, the Kapadwanj Line is joined with the main line at Mehmedabad which occupies a central position between Anand and Ahmedabad, instead of at Nariad, the line could conveniently command all the traffic of the country around within a radius of about 18 miles. It would, besides, pass right through the Mehmedabad Taluka, and a part of the Nariad Taluka. Further with its extension to Kaira it would command the traffic of the Matar Taluka besides that of the town of Kaira which is the Head Quarters of the District. It may be observed that the Dakore Line was constructed not from Nariad but from Anand, although Nariad is larger than Anand, and it is respectfully submitted that Mehmedabad may be made the junction of the Kapadvanj Line if it is found proper on a consideration of the question from all points of view. Nariad or Mehmedabad whichever is selected as the junction would, it is submitted, do equally well for all the traffic going towards Ahmedabad or Bombay side.

That with respect to the suggested extension of the proposed Kapadvanj line from Mehmedabad to Kaira, Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg to submit that considering the large existing traffic on the Kaira-Mehmedabad Road, the construction of a Railway line between the two places will, we think, be attended with financial success. As regards the passenger traffic on the abovesaid Road there are no less than 45 horse carriages (each carriage generally carrying 4 passengers) plying for hire with 53 horses, several gharivallas keeping more than one horse so as to enable them to drive to the Mehmedabad Station and back more than once in the course of the same day. It is not possible to put down accurately the exact number of passengers who use the road, but considering the number of carriages plying for hire, it would not, it is respectfully submitted, be an over-estimate of the passenger traffic to say that the daily average number of passengers travelling in carriages from Kaira to Mehmedabad and from Mehmedadad to Kaira would be found to be not less than 250. This estimate is exclusive of the passengers going on foot on the road, many of whom may be expected to avail themselves of the means of cheap conveyance afforded by the proposed Railway. As regards the goods-traffic, Your Excellency's humble memorialists have reason to believe that the daily average number of carts carrying goods from Kaira to Mehmedabad and vice versa would come to about 25, one country cart carrying a load of 30 maunds. Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg permission to refer to one fact which furnishes a central test of the accuracy of the above estimates. Government levy a Toll from the owners of carts and carriages passing on the Kaira-Mehmedabad Road. The right to levy the Toll for one year is sold for over Rs. 1,600, Adding to this, the working expenses of the purchaser and his profits, the gross annual income from the levy of the Toll would come to nearly Rs. 2,000.

It may also be mentioned that there are about 25 or 30 camels in Kaira Camp which carry all sorts of loads on hire to Ahmedabad, Kapadvanj, Dholka and other places. There is also goods traffic on the Nariad-Kaira and Nariad-Matar Road. The volume of this traffic could also be roughly estimated from the amount of the income from the Toll levied on that road which comes to about Rs. 1,300 per year. Most of this traffic may also be expected to use the proposed line.

That the Matar Taluka of the District is noted for the abundance of its wood, grass and also paddy and these are carried from near Kaira to Ahmedabad and other places in country carts. This traffic will also naturally use the proposed line.

That there is an ancient Jain Temple at Matar which is only three miles from Kaira and which is therefore visited by Jains from Ahamedabad and other parts of Gujarat. The comforts and conveniences of travel by Railway is likely to swell this pilgrim traffic. That Kaira is noted for its dyeing industry and there are about 400 families of Bhavsars and Musallas whose business is dyeing. Nature has gifted the town with a good river viz. Vatrak whose water is peculiarly agreeable to the dyeing industry, and dyed cotton clothes produced in the town are highly appreciated and therefore command a ready market in Mahudha, Kathlal, Kapadvanj, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and other places. The dyeing industry and the weaving industry which is also carried on in Kaira, are capable of immense development, if the town is favoured with the facilities of Railway communication.

The proposed modification of the Kapadvanj line with its extention to Kaira would be a source of great convenience to the people of Mehmedabad, Wanthwali, Sinhuj and other places situated on the Mehmedabad-Mahudha Road, as they have frequently to come to Kaira on business in the Kaira Sub-Judge's Court within whose jurisdiction falls the Mehmedabad Taluka. It may also be noted that dyed cotton clothes, paddy and wheat are sent from Kaira to Mahudha, Kapadvanj, etc. The proposed Line will command all this traffic. It may also be noted that with the advent of Railway traffic always increases.

Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg leave to refer in this connection to the proposal they ventured to submit to Your Excellency in February 1904 regarding the construction of a Railway from Dholka to Mehmedabad or Nariad viâ Kaira as a part of the proposed Dholka-Dhandhuka line which is under the consideration of Government. It is understood that the proposed Dholka-Dhandhuka line is to be joined with the Bhavnagar line at Ranpur. The chief products of Kathiawar and the Southern portion of the Ahmedabad District are bajri, wheat and cotton. Kathiawar has therefore to depend upon this side for Paddy, Tuver (Pulse), Mangoes, Potatoes and produce of all sorts which the fertile District of Kaira can supply. Matar Taluka produces paddy of the best quality. During the mango season, hundreds of maunds of Mangoes are exported from this District to Kathiawar side every day. But in the absence of a direct line to Kathiawar the traffic has to pass through Railway junctions and change lines with the result that it is not possible to export these fruits which are to be had in abundance in this District to the whole or even considerable part of Kathiawar, as they are open to the risks of putrifaction in transit. With the proposed direct Railway connection, however, this District can supply these fruits to almost the whole of Kathiawar. Again Kathiawar wants wood, as trees there are few and far between. The Matar Taluka through which the proposed Kaira-Dholka line would pass, abounds in babul and other wood and also grass which are sent in large quantities to Ahmedabad. These articles could be sent from Matar and other Talukas of the District to Kathiawar if there be a direct Railway connection. This district also can get Kathiawar cotton without having to pay heavy freight charges as at present, and with the cheap wood available here the Railway connection referred to above would facilitate the starting of mills and ginning factories in the District.

Kathiawar supplies its wheat which is of a superior quality to this District and the other Districts of Gujarat, as also to Bombay and the countries beyond the sea and lot of this wheat traffic passes via Kaira. Again dyed cotton clothes from Kaira are sent to Bhavnagar, &c. The proposed Kaira-Dholka line would, besides commanding all these and other items of traffic, be used by thousands of people from this District and other parts of Gujarat, who go to Wantha where a large annual fair is held on Kartaki Punem. About 100,000 people assemble at this fair to bathe in the sacred water of the rivers Watrak and Sabarmati which meet there. To obviate the necessity of building a bridge over the Watrak, the line may cross the Sabarmati river below the confluence of the Watrak and Sabarmati at Wantha, adopting a little circuitous route; or it may be constructed straight in which case the river Vatrak will have to be bridged over at some point about half a mile to the north of Kaira instead of the Shedhi to its south. It is respectfully submitted that the construction of only one large bridge over the Sabarmati would present no difficulties from the financial point of view, considering the large and voluminous traffic, which such a line is bound to command.

Between Kaira and Dholka it will pass by 11 Villages of which Matar and Radhu have populations of about 5,000 souls each. The former, besides being an important place of pilgimage for Jains, is the Head quarters of the Taluka.

The facts set forth above establish, it is respectfully submitted, the importance and feasibility of the proposed Kaira-Dholka line, attended as it will be not only with financial success but also with immense industrial and commercial advantages to all concerned. To the memorial of February 1904, Government were pleased to reply that they would be glad to consider the proposal if some private concern undertook the construction of the line suggested. Thereupon a representation was submitted to Messrs. Kilic Nixon and Company, who replied that they would consider the scheme when the proposed Dholka-Dhanduka Line is sanctioned by Government. The distance between Kaira, and Dholka is about 16 miles and therefore if the Kapadvanj Line is now constructed upto Kaira, it would be found more convenient to connect it later on with the Dholka-Dhandhuka Line and when this done the whole line from Kapadvanj would be immensely benefited, as it would restore the old commercial connection between this District and Bhal and Kathiawar.

It may perhaps be said that the proposed Dholka-Ranpur Line will in any case have connection with Ahmedabad through the Dholka-Ahmedabad Line; but Ahmedabad is a great consuming centre and while it could consume all that Kathiawar can supply it cannot in return conveniently supply Kathiawar with wood, grains of all sorts and other things which Bhal and Kathiawar want. But this the fertile District of Kaira can do. It is well known that this District supplies to Ahmedabad wood, mangoes and grains of all sorts in immense quantities and it is respectfully submitted that with a direct line connecting this District with Kathiawar there would be a thorough exchange of traffic of all sorts. Such a line would besides have its strategical importance as will appear from a glance as the annexed map which also indicates the routes suggested for the line.

In case the proposal to join the Kapadwanj Line with the main line at Mehmedabad does not meet Your Excellency's approval and it is finally decided to join the line with the main line at Nariad, Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg most respectfully to pray in the alternative that Your Excellency be graciously pleased to give Kaira a Railway connection by extending the Kapadvanj Line from Nariad to Kaira via Khambati if possible. In that case a portion of the existing traffic on the Kaira Mehmedabad Road will be diverted to this line. The existing traffic on the Nariad-Kaira Road has been referred to in para 7 above.

Your Excellency's humble memorialists have long suffered from the want of a Railway connection and they think that this is a fitting opportunity to approach Your Excellency with a prayer to remove the long-felt want. By granting the prayers contained in the memorial, Your Excellency will be stimulating commerce and industry and will thereby confer everlasting benefits and blessings upon Your Excellency's humble memorialists who beg leave to conclude the memorial in the hope that the matter will receive Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and that a sifting inquiry will be made into the facts and figures necessary for coming to a decision, before the question of the Nariad Kapadvanj is finally settled.

BILLIARDS AT THE SIND CLUB

On Wednesday last Mr. Melbourne Inman, the wellknown billiard player, played two exhibition matches in the Sind Club. Inman was successful in both games. At the afternoon performance Mr. L. Brachi was his opponent in a game of 750 up in which Inman conceded 450 points start. There was a large and representative gathering of well-known people in Karachi, including many ladies, who seemed to much appreciate the play. Inman who apparently plays equally well with either hand gave a delightful exhibition. He caught his opponent at 567 and then taking matters somewhat easily ran out when Brachi's score was 635. His best break was 137 including a lovely masse shot by which he made an impossible looking loser off the red and some perfect screw back shots. He also made break of 93, 80, 56, 53 and 51. Brachi's best break of 35 came to an untimely end when he seemed well set owing to his losing the white and having to give a miss in baulk.

In the evening Mr. Inman's opponent was Mr. L. Ogbourne, who is undoubtedly one of the finest amateur players in India. This was a most interesting and exciting match. Inman conceded 600 points out of 1,000 and only just won on the post by the shortest of heads. At the beginning of the game Ogbourne appeared to be a little unlucky and with the score (Ogbourne 842, Inman 776) he appeared to be about done with. He, however, then played up well and putting together some useful breaks ran to 989 against Inman's 951. He then failed at a difficult loser off the white and Inman, making a very pretty break of 49 unfinished, ran out. Inman's other breaks were 94, 86, 57, 53, 52, 51, 50. Ogbourne's 31, 24, 22 and 21.

After both afternoon and evening performances Inman gave a most interesting exhibition of trick shots, including some marvellous cannons made with all three balls in motion, and some wonderful masse shots. His mastery of the balls is complete and his performances were greatly appreciated, especially as he favours a free open game which is most attractive to watch. On Thursday night Mr. Inman concluded his engagement at the Sind Club, when he met Mr Comber, in a game of 1,000 up, conceding 600 points as in his previous game. The game probably proved the most interesting of the series owing to the fact that the amateur soon got going and had all the best of it up to the interval, and caused the professional to extend himself during the second half, and score 476 points whilst the amateur scored 29 only, thus emphasing the vast difference between professional and amateur play. Play commenced shortly after 10-30, the professional starting with breaks of 62, 52, 13 and 35 in consecutive turns, carrying his score to 162, whilst Mr. Comber had scored 8. The latter then put in a nice little break of 29, following it up a little later by a couple of 33s., the score at this period being called Comber (receives 600) 747, Inman 202: 34, 121, 47 and 33 in rapid succession by the professional, whilst the amateur only put in a prettily played 49 somewhat altered the aspect of the game, but the professional could not find his game and the interval was taken with the scores Comber (receives 600) to play 859, Inman 524. On resuming, Comber's initial effort was a prettily played 39 after which he was merely an onlooker as the professional getting going ran out, a matter of 476 points, in nine visits to the table, making 95, 73, 57, 59 and 63 in consecutive turns, the final scores being, Inman 1000, Comber 923. Too much credit cannot be accorded to Mr. Comber for the excellent game he played, and it was hard luck after making so good a fight in the first half that he had so little of the game in the second. The professional's rapid scoring after the interval, and the care with which he made his shots were a great treat to all present. Inman's best breaks were 121, 95, 94, 73, 63, 62, 59, 57, 52, 47, 35, 34, and 33, and Comber's 49, 39, 33 (twice) and 29.

WEST AUSTRALIA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great State of West Australia is almost a *terra incognita*, and yet it is the part of Australia which is nearest to India, only ten day's sail from Colombo, and in many ways it offers attractions superior to those of the other States. I have obtained from M. A. S. Place, a gentleman who has decided to settle in West Australia, some particulars which should be of great interest to Anglo-Indians. His letter is as follows:—

"I have read your letter referring to a possible Anglo-Indian settlement in Australia and would like to point out some of the advantages of the Western State to intending immigrants.

It has hitherto been the fashion to regard West Australia merely as a gold producing State. This idea is an absolutely erroneous one. A glance at the map will convince anyone that at least a portion of that State i.e. the South-western districts, should be cultivable land similar in climate and rainfall to Victoria. And this is indeed the case; not only is excellent land to be found there in abundance, but the selector can be assured of certain rainfall, varying from about 15 inches to as much as 50 inches. Moreover—and this is a most important point—drought has never been known in the South-western districts. Rabbits also are not found there, though it must be admitted that pastoralists on a large scale are hampered by several varieties of poison bushes which, at certain times of the year, prove harmful to stock. The smaller holder of say anything up to 2,000 acres can, however, overcome that drawback at a comparatively small outlay, while to the grower of cereals or in fact to any cultivator of the soil, the presence of these plants is of no consequence. It may further be stated that areas up to 500 acres and more are often found to be free from it. West Australia is at present in a transitory stage, merging from the excitement of the gold fever into the more solid agricultural occupations.

Three and a half million bushels were the approximate result of last year's wheat crop and the average of nearly 12 bushels per acre is a high one, when it is considered that much of the land was but indifferently worked.

Stock does well, not only in the South-west, but all over the country and the fact that some of the highest prices are obtained for wool grown in the south-west speaks for itself; while cattle and horses are bred of the best quality. Dairying on a large scale has not yet received any attention but there is no doubt that near the coast there are areas second to none in Australia.

But it is chiefly in regard to fruit growing that the south-west excels, and perhaps it is not saying too much that within a few years West Australia will become the orchard of the Commonwealth. The fruit grown there is at least equal to, and the apple in particular, far surpasses any grown in Australasia, Tasmania not excepted. The apples are much sought after in Germany, to which country some trial shipments were made, and while in Bremen, I myself bought some at 1s. per dozen, and thought them well worth it. The quantity available for export is however limited, and the industry should offer a profitable occupation for settlers possessed of sufficient capital to tide them over the first few years.

Regarding the amount of capital necessary to embark either in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, again West Australia stands out prominently.

In the first place the land is cheap ranging from 3s. 9d. to 10s. per acre in the unsurveyed areas, and up to about 20s per acre in the "closer settlement" areas that have been surveyed before selection. This amount is payable by the selector in forty half-yearly instalments, with no interest added,

Apart from the land acquired under these easy payments, each selector (over 16 years of age) may take up an area of 160 acres at a mere nominal sum, viz, £1.0.0 and half the survey fee, which works out at about £3.10s. all told. Thus a family man with sons or daughters over 16 can take up 160 acres not only for himself, but also for each of them at practically no cost, being of course obliged to make certain improvements on such lands within a reasonable time—a condition which also obtains with regard to land purchased under the deferred payment system (Conditional Purchase Act) under which £ for £ of the value of the land must be spent within ten years in improvements if the land is taken up under non-residential conditions and 10s. for each £ value if the land is selected under residential conditions. Under the latter conditions, the selector must reside on the land (or within 20 miles of it) for at least six months out of every year for at least five years. The same conditions apply to the so-called "Free Homestead Grants."

The maximum area one man may select under the conditional purchase lease is 2,000 acres of first class (or 5,000 acres of second class) land viz: 1000 under residential and 1,000 under non-residential conditions. If married his wife may select a maximum of a further 1,000 acres under non-residential conditions, while any children over 16 may of course select independently.

A great boon to the selector of moderate capital is the Agricultural Bank (a State Bank) which advances money up to a maximum of £500 to each individual against improvements made. Five per cent. interest per annum is charged on such loans, while a four per cent. sinking fund automatically repays the principal. This splendid arrangement makes it possible for any man, however poor, to in time become land-owner: and there are many examples in the State, of men, now living in comfortable circumstances, who began without capital, and who owe their success entirely to the aid received from the bank.

Quite apart from the Agricultural Bank, the Agricultural Department at present under a most able and progressive Minister (Mr. Mitchell) extends a helping hand to the man on the land. Thus stock, such as sheep and dairy cattle, are specially selected for the Department by a competent man in the Eastern States and brought over and sold to the applicants at cost price, in payments distributed in eight quarterly instalments over two years. Instructive pamphlets dealing with the various forms of agricultural and pastoral pursuits are distributed free, and both at the various Government Experimental farms and at the Perth office expert advice on any subject is freely given to all who desire it.

In short, I consider that West Australia has the brightest immediate future of all the Australian States, and the unique conditions of land purchase obtaining there, as well as its splendid bracing climate make it eminently suitable for a European or Anglo-Indian settlement.

In conclusion, I may say that if my opinion of the Western State seems somewhat optimistic, I have given a practical proof of my faith in the country by selecting there myself. I have taken up an area of fine land on the Blackwood River, from which I expect great things once the initial difficulties are overcome.

Some Anglo-Indian settlers who have recently acquired land some nine miles from mine, are charmed with their selections, and are confident of "Success."

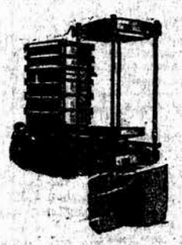
Mr. Plate's opinions are those of a buyer, not a seller of land, so they can be accepted without hesitation. He has shown me photos of the land in question, and for land of that character, it seems wonderfully cheap.

I intend to obtain another opinion from the Anglo-Indian settlers Mr. Plate mentions, and shall forward this for the benefit of your readers. In the meantime, the Immigration League will forward books about West-Australia or any of the other Australian States to all who care to apply for them at the Head Office of the League, Bull's Chambers, Moore-street, Sydney, Australia.—Yours etc.

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.,
President, Immigration League of Australasia.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,

England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, March 2.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr John Morris' b aus m Alruna.
Aga S Shah's ch c h Forfeit.
Aga S Shah's b aus g Manjeesby Mannlicher Jess (aged)
Mr Dawson's ch c g Rosewater.
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick.
Mr R M Phillips' b aus m Epitome.
Mr Morison's br c m Lady Lomond.
Captain Hodgson's br aus g The Earl.
Mr R G Baldock's b aus h Circuit.
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile.
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam.
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Manlook.
Mr A J De Souza's b aus m Winsome.
Mr P B Avaria's ch c m Conscience
Messrs M Gooculdas, A Nanjee's b am m Bal (yeuse.
Messrs M Gooculdas, A Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3-4.
Messrs M Gooculdas, A Nanjee and Lee's ch c g Sacristan II.
Mr M Gooculdas' ch c m Ianthe
Mr D Rumehordas' b c m Faded Lily.

THE LANOWLI PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Ali Ben Talib's b a h Rashad (5 years)
Mr Ali Ben Talib's g a h Swalior (aged)
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sealkote Late Salaam (4 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee (5 years)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (5 years)
Mr Mujeed Jurjes' b a h Recruit (6 years)
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Talal (5 years)
Mr Fatteh Daya's ch a h Idber 14-0 (5 years)
Mr. Mahomed Yunes' g a h Clincher (3 years.)
Mr Janmahomed Javanbhoy's b a h Dhamas (6 years)
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow 14 (5 years)
Mr Zaid Bin Mahomed's ch a h Great Hope (4 years)
Mr Osman Soomaiths g a h Ejector (5 years)
Mr M H Pathare's b a h Come Soon (5 years)
Mr Mohsen Abdool Aziz's g a h Ajeel (3 years)
Mr Khalil Docrees ch a h Amood 13-3.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Syed's ch a h Dilerjung 13-3
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-4.
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Young Salamo 14 0.
Mr Ali Ben Talib's g a h Eed 14 0.
Mr Ali Ben Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3 3-4.
Mr Ali Ben Talib's b a h Lookman 14 0
Mr Newton's ch a h Saeed 13 2 3-4.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Patna 13 3 3-4.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr Mysed Jurji's b a h Sugger 13 3 1-2.
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's b a h Company 14 0.
Mr Najee Syed Rushied's ch a g Saboon 13 2 8-4.
Mr R R S g a h Vasco 14-0.
Mr A K Readymoney's ch a h Madras 13 3 3-4.
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4.
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Carvan 13 3.
Mr Jassim Ben Dakod's b a h Salawar 13 3.
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2.
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1. 1-2.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0.
Messrs M Gooculdass and Nanjee's g a h False Start 13 3 3-4.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 13 3
Mr D Runchordass g a h Ashroff 14 0.
Mr D Runchordass g a h Meerjan 13 3 34.
Mr A M Bushar's b a h Wadi 14 0.

THE KARJAT PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Arab Prince 12 3.
Mr Wallace's ch a h Ragub 13 2 3-4.
Mr Wallace's b a h Mountain King 13 2 3-4.
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hisban 13 2 1-4.
Mr Yas Khadayer's g a h Pootas 13 2 1-4.
Mr Ally Hassan's ch a h Sib 13 2 1-4.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Basheer 13 2 3-4.
Mr Salem Abdul Rehman's b a h Japanese Flag 13 2 1-2.
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Zari 13 3.
Mr A Razak's ch a h Shirvan 13 3.
Mr G R Mullen's b a h Sir George 13 2 1-2.
Mr Newton's ch a h Little John 13 2.
Mr A A Shamlan's b a h Vicaroy 13-2 3-4.
Mr Mujeed Jurji's g a h Silver Stream 13 2 1-2.
Mr Mahomed Alavi's b a h Young Chand 13-2 3-4.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13 2 3-4.
Mr Khalil Docree's ch a h Amood 13 3.
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Talib 13-3.
Mr Syed Aga Mir's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2.
Mr Toolsidass' Tejpal's b a h Virtuous Boy 13 2 1-4.
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Jalmood 13 2 1-2.
Mr L K Kapadia's g a h Arif 13 1 3-4.
Mr Adil's g a h Martyn 13 3.
Mr Mahomed Mohsen's b a h Barrak 13 3.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Prince Chestnut 13-3.
Mr Mohsen Abdul Vziz's b a h Murzook 13 2 1-4.
Mr V K Readymoney's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1 4.

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 5 March, the entries will be divided and two races given.

THE LITTLE STRANGER'S SELLING PLATE.—

Distance 5 furlongs:

Aga S Shah's, g a h Hooded Falcon 13 1 1-2 Rs 400.
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Lenzo 13 2 Rs 600.
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Gwalior 13 1 3-4 Rs 600.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Veto 13 2 Rs 400.
Mr Abdool Azey Deeb's ch a h Woolwinder 13 2 3-4 Rs 500.
Mr Mahomed Besher's ch a h Haymaker 13 3-4 Rs 400.
Mr A Rahman's ch a h Selection 13 2 1-4 Rs 500,
Mr Petts' b a h Frolic 13 2 Rs 600.
Mr Mahomed Hajee Sabh's b a h Zarsoor 13 2 1-4 Rs 400.
Mr Abdoola Tamemis g a h Little Boy 13 2 1-4 Rs 400.
Mr Abdool Gany's ch a h Thamir 13-3 Rs 500.
Mr H Framje's g a h Clarke 13-3 Rs 400.
Mr Esca Mulla Sulleman's ch a h Hatif 13-3 Rs 503.
Mr R R S ch a h Trouble 13-2 Rs 600.
Aga Mirza's g a h Good Time 13 2 1-2 Rs 600.
Mr Artin A Essajee's b a h Monster 13 3 Rs 400.
Mr Alex A Essajee's ch a h Porter 13 2 Rs 600.
Mr Adil's ch a h Pure 13 2 3-4 Rs 400.
Mr Syed Mastapha Bir's g a h Barki 13 2 1-4 Rs 400.
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Mijlad 13 1 1-4 Rs 500.
Messrs M Gooculdass and Nanjee's ch a h Ateyba 13 3 Rs 400.

HUNTERS FLAT RACE—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr W H Lucas' b aus g Tom Tit.
Mr R W L Dunlop's b aus g Sloth II.
Mr H Blair's b aus m Success.
Mr F R Hill's br aus g Archie.
Mr J Crawford's g aus g Bluey.
Mr J Crawford's g aus g Haphazard.
Lt-Col G H Bull's b ch g Blarney by Blarney Stone.
Mr C N Moberly's b aus g Roland.
Mrs Priestley's br aus g Curley.
Mr P H Retallack's ch aus g The Kid.
Mr B Stanley Carter's ch aus g Firefly.
Mr P J Dunckley's br aus g Larry.
Mr H L Richardson's b aus g Eclipse.
Mr M Rommel's b aus g Good Luck.
Mr M Rommel's b aus g The State.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

HANDICAP RACE FOR A CLASS YACHTS FOR A CUP—Presented by C T R Scovell Esqr.—Sails at 2-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	17 52	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E
Turquoise	26 0	F. J. Preston
Melody	30 52	J B K Macbeth
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr N N Wadia

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

The depression which was yesterday over Deltaic Bengal had given some rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and is now passing out of the Indian area into the neighbourhood of Myitkyina. The remains of the depression which has been affecting the weather in the extreme north during the last few days have now entirely disappeared and the skies are clearing in Kashmir.

Further development of the disturbed condition to the West of India, noted yesterday, is shown by a fresh fall of the barometer and the clouding of the skies in East Persia and Baluchistan.

In Burma, no information has been received this morning from Southern Burma. In Northern Burma the skies are also clear, humidity is in defect in the Central Districts and the temperature is normal.

In the north-east of India including Orissa a few falls of rain are reported the most important Mymensingh and Dinajpur 1 inch and Chittagong and Barrisal 1·2 inch. The skies are clear except in Assam, where light cloud persists. Humidity is above the average in North Behar and at most of the stations in Eastern Bengal and Assam and is in defect in Orissa where the temperature has fallen and now in defect at a few

United Provinces, Central India and the Provinces no cloud is reported, humidity has decreased in East United Provinces and with the exception of a few stations it is in defect throughout the Division. The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and in East Central India and is now below normal everywhere especially in the south-west.

In the north-west India, Minamarg had a light fall of snow. Cloud has decreased in Kashmir, but moderate cloud has appeared in Baluchistan and the adjacent districts to the east. The air is dampe than usual in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar and drier elsewhere while the temperature which has risen in the west and fallen in the Punjab and Rajputana is in defect everywhere especially in East Rajputana.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear or lightly clouded, humidity is below the average in Konkan, Deccan and Mysore and nearly normal elsewhere while the temperature is in defect in the Konkan and Deccan and normal in other parts.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry over the whole of the Indian area.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd March 1908 was 29·887 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required should the height af barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air has been above normal at Rawalpindi and generally in defect elsewhere, most other places. No thickly wind is blowing at Multan, while calm was recorded at most of the remaining stations. Day temperature had been 3° better than usual at Ambala, but apart from this weather both during the day and night time had been cooler than usual.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air has become damper at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad considerably dry at Agra and Mainpuri. Winds are blowing from westerly or south-westerly direction at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad and from north-westerly direction at Mainpuri and Jhansi Day temperature and been cooler than usual at Agra and Mainpuri and generally hotter in other places. During night weather was 1° to 4° cooler at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi and 2° to 3° warmer at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Cawnpore reports light rain.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud, while humidity has been in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Karachi and Ajmer and considerably in defect at Jaipur and Kotah. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, while calms and north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. Temperature both during day and night had been cooler than usual in all places except at Karachi where it was normal

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is above normal at Bhuj, Veraval and Surat and below it elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Indore, Deesa and Ahmedabad, while calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail elsewhere. Weather both at day and night had been cooler than usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are cloudless, while humidity is in large defect of normal. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Weather both during day and night had been cooler than usual in all places except locally at Jubbulpore where day temperature had been 4° in excess.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded, while humidity is in defect of normal. The direction of air movement is northerly at Karwar and north-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Weather both during day and night had been cooler than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily overcast at Belgaum and moderately clouded at Sholapur and lightly clouded at Bijapur and Hyderabad. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Both day and night temperatures had been below normal.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and cool over the greater part of the country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PEARL NECKLACE IN COURT.

Mme, Anna Gould Brings Action

The name of the late King Carlos was mentioned on February 13 in the First Chamber of the Paris Law Courts in an action brought by Mme. Anna Gould, formerly Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who sought to obtain an order establishing her irresponsibility for a debt contracted by Comte Boni de Castellane.

From the evidence given it appeared that in 1905 Mme. Nemidoff, of the Opera, authorised a jeweller to sell a pearl necklace for £4,800. The jeweller found a purchaser in Comte Boni de Castellane. As the money was not paid Mlle. Nemidoff took a civil action, which case she won, the Tribunal ordering Mme. Gould and Comte de Castellane to pay the amount conjointly.

Against this decision Mme. Gould now appealed. For the defence it was alleged that the pearl necklace was purchased by the count on behalf of his former wife, and was to have formed a portion of a magnificent set of pearls Mme. Gould was to wear when she entertained the late King of Portugal at her mansion in Paris.

Mme. Gould stated that Comte Boni de Castellane may have presented the pearls to someone else but that they had never been in her possession. The hearing was adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It relieves the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW WAIST.

By far the most important point connected with the fashions of the coming spring is the change in the outline of the waist writes our Paris correspondent. There will also be a radical change in the outline of the figure generally, but the first thing we have to consider is the waist. One thing absolutely certain is that for the gowns of tomorrow the straight-fronted corset is a necessity, and it must be a straight fronted corset correctly adjusted and worn. Later on in this article I shall go into this matter in detail, as it is very important that English-women should understand the possibilities of a corset which is essentially French, but first I want to discuss the New Waist. In the first place, this new waist is not "small"—as the word "small" in this connexion was understood a few years ago. Anything approaching an hour-glass waist would look simply ridiculous this year. And as the waist must be shapely and, when possible, slender. We shall this coming season have to fight fresh the difficulties presented by the outline of the corset skirt; our skirts of to-morrow will not be "corset" in reality, but they will closely resemble these skirts, which were so fashionable eighteen months ago, and they will present just the same difficulties to those who have what is known as "fine figures." You see we have finally done away with the convenient waistband which drooped distinctly in front, thus giving the waist an appearance of slenderness when viewed from the front. This waist-band was terribly exaggerated in many cases, but it had its good points, and it was undoubtedly a boon to stout women. It is certain that in the coming spring and summer we shall find it impossible to adopt waist-bands of this order, as they would give the figure an entirely incorrect and oldfashioned appearance, and so we must seek for other means with which to combat adipose tissue!

SEMI-CORSLET SKIRTS.

Very many of the newest model costumes for early spring wear—at Nice and Monte Carlo—show skirts made in semi-corslet style, the material very tightly drawn over the hips and front of the figure, and in some cases small pleats making their appearance below the waist. The corslet portion of these skirts extends about three inches above the normal waist-line, and the skirt is cut in such a manner that it displays the outline of the figure, from waist to feet. There is still plenty of material allowed at the hem of the skirts, but the new cut does not permit this material to "flare" in the manner so popular last year. Added to all this many—in fact, the greater part—of the new tailor-made gowns show perfectly plain skirts, the materials being of the softest and most supple description, and the linings in all cases of pliable silk or of crepe de Chine. Now that the wind is set in the quarter of tightness it will not quickly change, unless it be for the quarter of "still further tightness." Many months ago I predicted that eel-skin dresses were rapidly advancing towards us, but my prediction was laughed at by many dress experts. Nevertheless, the days of eel-skin gowns is now close upon us.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort South and E planade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	20
C Market, Khoti Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	9	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	11	39
F Parel Sewree and Sion	5	4	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	*31	28	129
Total plague deaths to date	141,984		
Same date last year	68	42	153

*Includes 1 imported case from Poona.

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death
5	0

THE Merchant Service Guild has recently represented to the Royal Humane Society, the circumstances of a very plucky attempt at rescue of a drowning man performed by Lieutenant F. E. Storey, R.N.R., Third Officer of the R.M.S. "Mauretania." The Secretary of the Guild has now received for presentation to Mr. Storey its testimonial on vellum, signed by the Prince of Wales as President, Colonel Sir Horace Montagu, Chairman, and Major F. A. C. Claughton, Secretary. The testimonial states that the Committee of the Society has resolved unanimously that Mr. Storey is justly entitled to the honorary decoration of the Society inscribed on vellum, which was awarded him on the 6th December, 1907, for going to the rescue of Michael Doran who was in imminent danger of drowning in the dock at Liverpool, and whose life he gallantly attempted to save

SECRET SKIN TORTURES.

USE ZAM-BUK, THE QUICK AND SURE REMEDY.

A great many officers, soldiers and others suffer secretly from some form of skin trouble. It may be in the form of scruf in the head or small rashes on the arm, the back, or other parts of the body. The sufferer should at once apply Zam-Buk, whose soothing, healing and antiseptic qualities are to be found in no ordinary ointment or cheap salve, and whose action is quick and sure, subduing pain and inflammation, destroying disease germs, and herling in a perfectly natural manner,

Mr. Alfred H. Lillierapp, of 97, Chewton Road, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, N. England, writes:—"For eight weeks I was suffering with an eruption of my back which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was completely covered, accompanied by intense irritation, which prevented me from sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night, to prevent scratching myself. I consulted a doctor, who said that my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion, but they seemed to irritate all the more. In fact, I became quite anxious about it. One evening I sent for a sample of Zam-Buk. My wife used it according to the directions you sent, and I found such a difference that I decided to give Zam-Buk a further trial. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you, as my back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done for me in so short a time. I have strongly recommended Zam-Buk to several of my friends, and shall continue to do so."

Zam-Buk is essentially a pure herbal balm, and contains no animal fats or mineral irritants. It is invaluable for cuts, bruises, eczema, itch, Delhi sores, ringworm, sores, scalp, prickly heat, bad legs, ulcers, abscesses, piles, boils, pimples, rashes, poisoned or festering wounds, insect stings and bites, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other diseased, injured, or irritated conditions of the skin and tissues. Price Re. 1 per pot or Rs. 2-4 for large family size, or Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2 8 post free from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 3rd March, 1908.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

BY THE WAY.

MR. MEREDITH AND THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Now that Mr. Meredith and the Suffragists have filled the papers on the same day, it is interesting to remember that the ladies' aims, if not their methods, have long enjoyed the distinguished novelist's support. The following is an extract from a letter written by his daughter on his behalf, and read not long ago at a meeting of the Preston Women's Liberal Association:

My father, George Meredith, wishes me to say that it heartens him to see women banded together in union. What nature originally decreed men are but beginning to see—that they are fitted for most of the avenues open to energy, and by their entering upon active life they will no longer be open to the accusation men so frequently bring against them of their being narrow and craven. Much more he could say, but he has short time at his command. The utterance, of course, is typical of many expressions of Mr. Meredith's views.

ERNST HAECKEL.

Professor Ernst Haeckel, the distinguished German biologist, has attained the age of seventy four years. Notwithstanding more remunerative offers from other Universities, he has worked indefatigably since 1861, in the biological institute which he founded at Jena. Some idea of the output of his work may be gathered from the fact that in thirty-three years he has published no fewer than forty-two volumes, some of which are monumental treatises. The cheap translation of his most popular book in this country—"The Riddle of the Universe"—has sold to the extent of over one hundred thousand copies. The thoroughness of Haeckel's systematic labours in biological research received State recognition in the spring of last year, when he was elected a member of the Kaiser's Privy Council.

THE NEW EAST ANGLIAN CITY.

Chelmsford, which is to be elevated to the dignity of a cathedral city, deserves the distinction as a progressive municipality, for this was the first town in England that was publicly lighted with electricity. It also possesses previous episcopal associations, for both town and manor belonged to the Bishops of London until 1545, when Bishop Bonnar—perhaps prudently—resigned them to Henry VIII. The Church of St. Mary's, in which the new Bishop's throne will be placed, collapsed about a century ago, having been undermined by grave-diggers, and was rebuilt in the bastard Gothic style that then prevailed. It has lately been restored and beautified, and will now be metamorphosed into a cathedral.

TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE?

In the February number of the "Review of Reviews" there is published a symposium embodying the experiences of the experienced in the art of living on the question of what to eat, drink, and avoid. Mr. Stead wrote to those whose heads tower above the plain as to the rules of life they have found most useful under the above heading. He asked them to "send me a few jottings as to what life has taught you as to the best regimen as to food and drink and tobacco." Their replies are very interesting. The first place is given to those who have lived longest, as they have put their dietetic principles to the most prolonged test. The place of honour is given to Sir Theodore Martin, who is ninety-two years of age, and who hates tobacco worst of any of them, excepting Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Sir Theodore Martin writes: Of smoking I have all my life had an extreme dislike, and get out of the way of it whenever I can. If forced to inhale it for even a few minutes, by being in the company of smokers, it acts upon me like a poison, lowering the action of my heart, and giving me a nervous headache that lasts for hours. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's reply on the same subject was no less emphatic. He wrote: "To ask my experience of smoking is to insult me. Why should you accuse me of so filthy a habit without any evidence that I have ever been guilty of it?"

EMPHATICALLY NO!

Nothing is more curious than the emphasis with which most of the correspondents attack tobacco. Dr. A. Russel Wallace never smoked since early youth, when its effects literally sickened him of it. Lord Robert thinks that there should be little or no smoking. Sir John Gorst is a total abstainer from tobacco. Dr. Clifford has had no experience of smoking. Mr. Frederic Harrison is quite ferocious on the subject. He says: I regard smoking as a beastly habit, which the future will proscribe as a disgusting nuisance. It is the only vice which injures the innocent bystander. It is a strange instance of the persistence of a filthy habit (like snuff, drunkenness, swearing, &c.) that decent men can present themselves in the society of ladies in a condition that makes them personally offensive Dr. Fairbrain, writing upon drink and tobacco, says: "As to drink and tobacco, I know neither. He who does his work in the strength of either fails to do it well. Work done by the strength of wine or the soothing influence of the pipe is certain to be ill done." Sir William Huggins is a total abstainer from tobacco.

IN FAVOUR OF THE WEED.

On the other hand, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, who has attained the age of seventy-nine, is a confirmed smoker. He says: I began smoking, mostly cigars at first, towards the age of eighteen. Began very gradually, taking almost exclusively to pipes towards the age of twenty-three. Have ever since continued smoking more and more, and now smoke the whole day, with casual intervals—beginning before breakfast and continuing till I am in bed. Sir Charles Santley approves of anything smokable, pipe preferred, in moderation. Sir F. C. Burnand's advice is: "Avoid cigarette smoking When you have settled what tobacco you will regularly use in your pipe, smoke it after breakfast and after lunch. After dinner a fair-sized cigar, or occasionally a couple of them. Full flavoured; medium strength. And if you indulge in whisky-and-water as 'a night-cap,' then let it be accompanied by a fantasia on the pipe."

"WASTAGE" AT CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. A. Venn, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has compiled four interesting tables dealing with degree statistics in connexion with the University of Cambridge. Of the total number of men who passed through the University from 1902 to 1906, Mr. Venn finds that 46·3 took degrees in honours, 32·9 a pass degree, while the "wastage" comes to 20·8. Of course there may be other reasons than laziness to account for the twenty men out of every hundred who have left the Cam without the right to add the letters B.A. after their name It is interesting to note that in three of the colleges the entry in the "wastage" column is "nil." St. Catharines Downing, and Peterhouse apparently have had no "wasters" during the last five years. Sidney Sussex are credited with 5·6, Queens' 9·9, Christ's 10·7, Emmanuel 10·7, Kings 10·8, Selwyn 11·5, Caius 13, St. John's 14·5, Corpus 15·9, Pembroke 17·1, Jesus 19. Trinity 24·7, Magdalene 27·1, Clare 28·7, and Trinity Hall 47·6.

EX-SOLICITORS AT THE BAR.

Sir S. T. Evans is not, as stated by a contemporary, the only lawyer who has risen to the office of Solicitor-General from the so-called "lower branch" of the profession. He had a very distinguished predecessor in Thomas Wilde, who after six years' work as an attorney began to eat his dinners in the Inner Temple, and donned wig and gown in the year 1817. Commencing his career at the Bar with the rather heavy handicap of thirty-five years, Wilde made such headway, in spite of a serious impediment in his speech, that he was appointed Solicitor-General in 1839, Attorney-General two years later, and reached the Woolsack, as Lord Truro, in 1850, taking the Chief Justiceship of Common Pleas by the way.

A PLEA FOR THE HORSE-CHESTNUT TREE.

Tree-lovers will lament the loss of one of the stately horse-chestnuts from the famous avenue planted "in the Dutch style" by William III, at Bushey Park, which has been removed by order of the Office of Works on account of its decayed condition, was a mere giddy youth compared with many Spanish nameskes. But the horse-chestnut is not remarkable for longevity, and is often fatally attacked by a fungus with a terrifying Latin name. It seems a pity that this handsome "immigrant alien" is not more frequently used for avenues instead of the dangerous elms. The soft fibre of the horse-chestnut makes the best wood-pulp, and by planting this fast-growing tree on our wasted road sides. Mr. Burns would, at once find work for the "unemployed" and postpone the coming paper famine.

CARLYLE.

February 5, was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the death of Thomas Carlyle. Time is rapidly wearing out the living links with the deceased. Since last anniversary, the "Glasgow News" remarks, several notable figures have passed away who were intimately associated with the Sage. Of these two the Scottish writers "Ian Maclaren" and Professor David Masson are among the best known. It was rather a peculiar coincidence that these two figures in the literature of the closing era of the nineteenth century were present at the Sage's famous Rectorial address at Edinburgh in April '66. Professor Masson attended in official capacity, while "Ian" sat an obscure student who had yet to win his spurs,

THE TWO SERVICES.

The first practice cruise of the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet since Rear-Admiral John Denison assumed the command has been brought to a close. A similar cruise has commenced of the ships in the Portsmouth Division under Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar and in each case the battleships and cruisers have been, or still are, acting in association with torpedo craft. This is a new and commendable feature of these periodical cruises and evidences an unmistakable desire to bring the scheme of training in the divisions of ships with nucleus crews into line, as far as possible, with that in the fully commissioned fleets and squadrons. Night attacks have been made this week on the Devonport Division of the Home Fleet, and similar exercises, in addition to gun and torpedo practice and general drills, will take place during the cruise of the Portsmouth Division, which does not terminate until the 21st. Meanwhile, interest is being centred in the changes which are about to take place in the Nore Division of the Home Fleet. Exactly what these will amount to is at present uncertain, but an "intelligent anticipation" points to the three "Invincibles"—which are really "Dreadnought" cruisers—together with the battleships "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon," reconstituting Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's "striking force" during the ensuing financial year.

"FOOL GUNNERY."

"St. Barbara's" much discussed article on "Fool Gunnery" in the pages of this month's "Blackwood" has served a useful purpose in a manner which was probably not thought of by the author of this destructive criticism of the gunnery methods. For some months past it has been rumoured that the conditions governing the battle practice test were likely to be still further stiffened: now as the result of the adverse comments of "St. Barbara," it is no longer made a secret that there is to bea substitution of owed targets for the fixed ones hitherto in use. This is a change far more drastic than that which introduced the system of "bullseyes" on a target reduced in dimensions from the 21ft. by 16ft. stretch of canvas which formerly did service. Not content with a reduced-sized target, the Admiralty kept slightly ahead of the growing efficiency in gunnery by increasing the range, and the response to this has been so good, as evidenced by the returns just published, that the long-cherished desire to test the skill of the gunnery branch at moving targets is about to be realised. The targets, each of which represents an outlay of about £500, are being constructed at Haulbowline Dockyard, and it is expected that the second will be completed by the end of March. From this brief outline of the progressive stages of naval gunnery methods it will be seen that the Admiralty have adopted advanced ideas as the circumstances justified.

BOYS AND "WIRELESS."

Candidates continue to be attracted to the wireless telegraphy class which was recently formed in the training ship "Impregnable." The number now undergoing instruction in this subject is about 100, representing one-seventh of the whole of the boys in the ship, and the instructors state that the interest displayed by the candidates is quite enthusiastic. Already, therefore, the success of the experiment is assured, and there is not the least doubt that the first examination of the class in August will show that the initial progress has realised the highest expectations. Torpedo Lieutenant B. M. Money has just been relieved by Lieutenant Richmond C. S. Waller, R.M., who in addition to being in charge of the wireless telegraphy class, will also command the Royal Marine detachment in the "Impregnable." All boys who joined the "Impregnable" are allowed to qualify for the advanced class from which candidates for "wireless" instruction are selected. Not only are the rates of pay good, but as a further inducement to lads to join the telegraphist branch, the Admiralty have notified in a circular letter that a limited number of warrant officers, commissioned warrant officers, and Lieutenants will be "made" from the "wireless" ratings.

NAVAL PENSION ADJUSTMENTS.

The Revision of Pay and Titles Circular, issued by the Admiralty to the fleet in October last, is a document that has undergone considerable amendment as experience has developed its idiosyncrasies. The latest point which has had to be cleared up is one in connection with that much debated question—the abolition of the second-class petty officer rating. This alteration has caused much depression and no little injustice to the old artisan petty officer ratings; although it is fair to add that adjustments are made, even if somewhat tardily, when injustice is revealed. Many of the artisan and non-seamen ratings are adversely affected by the abolition of the second-class petty officer in respect to their pensions, as they would not under the new system obtain the pecuniary advantages which pertained to their old rating until they had served three years in the corresponding new Leading Seaman rating. Obviously this was a great disadvantage to men who would in the ordinary course take their pensions before they had time to put in the qualifying three years. The authorities have now ordained that to obviate the loss which these ratings would otherwise suffer, that they shall be allowed to retain the pension and other pecuniary advantages to which they were entitled under the old regulations.

CONCESSIONS FOR WARRANT OFFICERS.

The warrant officers of the Navy have been informed that certain concessions are to be shortly made to them in response to their "Earnest Appeal." Mr. Robertson as written to the senior member for Portsmouth, Mr. Bramsdon, to say that the Admiralty contemplate giving newly promoted warrant officers 6s. per diem, instead of 5s. 6d. which they at present receive. The request in the "Earnest Appeal" was for 7s. per diem. The warrants also asked that all the deserving men of their class should be advanced to the rank of commissioned warrant officers on attaining fifteen years' seniority as warrant officers but the Admiralty cannot see their way to grant this concession. The authorities have, however, decided to place all young officers promoted to commissions for meritorious services on a separate list, corresponding to that of "brevet" in the Army, so that these young men will not block promotion for their seniors as they have been doing in the past It is also announced that the recommendation of the Douglas Committee to abolish the warrant officer carpenters will not be adopted. In Mr. Robertson's letter there is also a refusal to consider the granting of compassionate allowances to naval warrant officers' children, on account of the necessity to abstain from further inflation of the non-effective votes in the Navy Estimates. In view of the tightstedness of the Treasury regarding anybody except the much pampered "working man," the warrant officers may consider themselves lucky that they have got any concession at all.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

The last number of the "Army and Navy Gazette," forecasting what has been announced in the Army Estmates says: our readers are aware, from information we have been able to give, that important changes are forthcoming in the garrison of South Africa, and that Lord Methuen's command will be upon a different footing from that which Sir Henry Hildyard has exercised. These changes have not attracted all the attention they deserve in this country, and the ultimate effect of them is not easy to determine. We are now in a position to add the details of the changes intended, so far as they have been arranged up to the present time. The garrisons in the Transvaal are to be definitely abandoned in septemmber, and it is intended to make Middleburg in Cape Colony the training headquarters, and the Aldershot of South Africa. At that place will be concentrated a cavalry brigade, a brigade of Horse Artillery, and two infantry battalions. The 4th Hussars and the 9th Lancers will move from Potchefstroom and the 3rd Hussars from Pretoria to Middleburg, and the Horse Artillery will be provided by the 13th Brigade from Pretoria. The 6th Dragoon Guards will leave Middleburg and the 5th Dragoon Guards Bloemfontein for Home, the departure of the latter leaving room for the concentration at Bloemfontein of the mounted infantry from Standerton. To Bloemfontein the field batteries will also go. Three battalions of infantry will be located at Port Elizabeth, and the Royal Engineers now at Middleburg are moving to Cape Town in order to make room for those from Pretoria. The principal operations of the troops will take place in the neighbourhood of Middleburg, whither the Port Elizabeth garrison will proceed for manœuvres.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE GARRISON.

Sir Henry Hildyard has left the garrison in a highly efficient state, and before leaving South Africa he expressed his warm appreciation of the good work done by general officers, their staffs, commanding officers, and all ranks. He remarked that he was fully satisfied with the earnest spirit in which the training of the troops for their duties in the field had been systematically carried out, and with the good conduct of the men both on and off duty, as also with the success of the exertions of the officers to increase the comforts of the men in their cantonments. He said he left the command, with which he had been associated for four years, with regret, and assured officers and men that they had his best wishes for their future happiness and success. Pending the arrival of Lord Methuen the command developed upon Major-General R. Montgomery, in charge of the Transvaal district.

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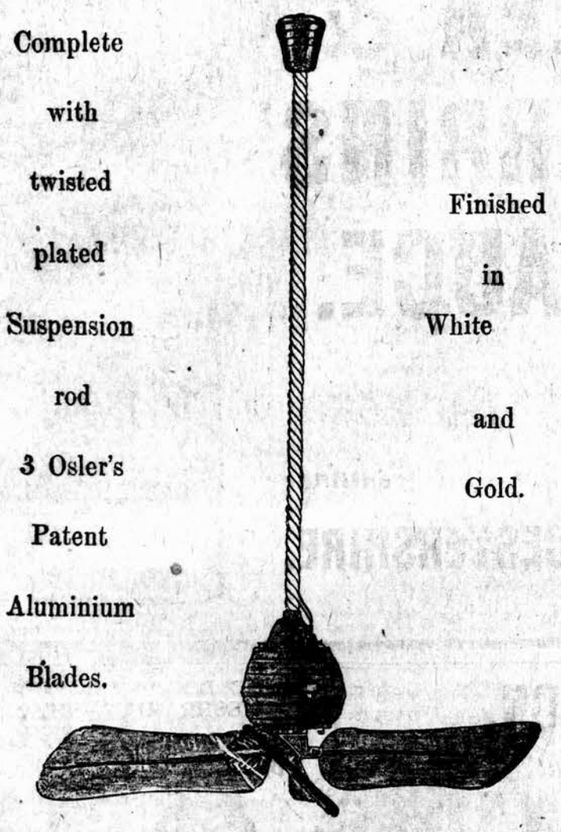

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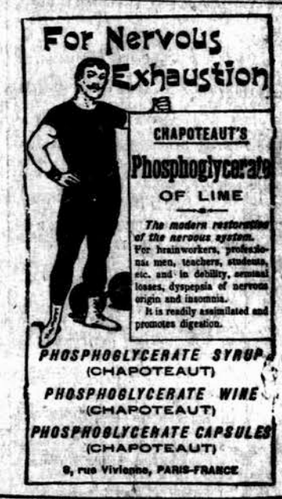
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